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Tiananmen Recalled: A Son Lost, a Cause Born

By Lena H. Sun

Washington Post Service

BEIJING — On that night five years ago this week, a high school sophomore named Jiang Jiehan decided to go to Tiananmen Square one last time. There, Beijing's students had camped at the gates of political power, demanding democracy in the most serious challenge to 40 years of China's Communist Party rule.

On June 3-4, 1989, Beijing was under martial law. Authorities had warned residents to stay home. But Mr. Jiang, who had marched in peaceful protests for democracy all spring, was worried about the safety of the university students still in the square.

His mother begged him not to go. She bolted the front door of their ground-floor apartment. But her son came to her, kissed her on the cheek and said good-bye, using a Chinese

phrase that means farewell forever. Then he locked himself in the bathroom and jumped out the window.

"I remember saying to him, 'What can you do? You're only a high school student,'" his mother recalled, fighting back tears. "He said, 'If all parents were as selfish as you there would be no hope left for our country!'"

About 30 minutes later, Mr. Jiang was shot and killed by Chinese soldiers about two miles west of the square. Like thousands of other civilians who tried to stop the troops as they advanced from the city outskirts toward the square, he was unarmed. When soldiers opened fire on the crowd, a bullet hit him in the back and ripped through his chest. He died on the way in a hospital. He had turned 17 the day before.

Mr. Jiang's death launched his mother, Ding Zilin, on a one-woman campaign to locate the families of those killed and wounded by the army. Mrs. Ding, a 57-year-old aesthetics

professor, defies government harassment to contact the families and give them money donated from abroad.

Underlying her campaign is another cause: "I don't care how long it takes," she said in an interview in her apartment on the campus of People's University. "I want the real truth to be known. I want to know how many were killed by the government."

Does the government know how many were killed? "Of course they know," she said. "But this is their secret."

The Tiananmen Square massacre remains the most political taboo subject in the country today.

The official version is that the army was forced to quell a "counterrevolutionary rebellion" to ensure stability. The civilians killed were "counterrevolutionary rebels," "thugs" or

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WINNING LOOK — Jim Courier on his way to beating Pete Sampras in the French Open, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4, and spoiling his hopes of a fourth Grand Slam victory in a row. Page 19.

A Plan to Create Jobs by Trimming Worker Benefits

By Alan Friedman

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The world's richest industrial democracies will be urged next week to consider diluting minimum wage protection as well as employment security and unemployment benefits as part of a wide-ranging proposed overhaul of economic, labor, and social policies that is aimed at attacking the global jobs crisis.

Details of this and other recommendations are contained in a long-awaited report on un-

employment prepared by Jean-Claude Paye, secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Details were made available Tuesday to the International Herald Tribune by Western officials.

The OECD report stresses the need to provide a social safety net and points out that recommendations are not intended to apply to all countries. Nonetheless, it calls on governments to consider such measures as reforming worker protection rules so that companies can hire and fire more easily. It argues that these

laws are often overly rigid and thus prevent companies from taking on new workers.

Taken together the recommendations constitute the strongest package of reform proposals ever presented to the leaders of the 25 member nations of the OECD, going well beyond the rather vague discussions that took place in March at the Detroit jobs conference held by officials from Group of Seven nations.

There are a record 35 million people now unemployed in OECD countries, and the Paye report estimates that up to another 15 million

people have either given up looking for work or have unwillingly accepted part-time jobs.

Mr. Paye will present the study on June 7 to finance, foreign, and labor ministers attending the OECD's annual meeting in Paris.

The ministers meanwhile will probably put off until this summer the choice of a successor to Mr. Paye, who has served two 5-year terms at the OECD, according to a U.S. official. The official said the delay was at the request of

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Russian Nationalists Stall Troop Exercise With U.S.

By Margaret Shapiro

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A bipartisan delegation from the Senate Armed Services Committee said Tuesday that it would recommend that first-ever exercises involving U.S. and Russian troops be moved from Russia to the United States because of nationalist hostility here to the planned maneuvers.

Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia and head of the Armed Services Committee, said Tuesday that after meeting with Russian legislators, "it was apparent that this was a sensitive area."

As a result, the Senate delegation unanimously decided to recommend to President Bill Clinton that the exercises "be held on American soil at a suitable military base and at a suitable time to both the American and Russian side."

The joint peacekeeping exercises, involving about 250 troops from each side, had been set for July near the city of Orenburg on the Volga River. The Russian military had favored the maneuvers, which would allow the former enemies to engage in joint operations for the first time, but nationalist and Communist forces strongly opposed them, saying U.S. forces should never set foot in "Holy Russia."

Last month, President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia had asked the Defense Ministry to reconsider the exercises. Since then, senior defense officials have given mixed signals about the maneuvers, but it was clear that planning had all but stopped.

The U.S. defense secretary, William J. Perry, had hailed the joint exercise as proof of a new cooperative era in military relations between the two countries.

Russian parliamentary leaders, wary of handing hard-line nationalists such a visible

and emotional cause, were clearly relieved by Mr. Nunn's proposal.

"It's not just a question of substance in such matters but a matter of tact," said Vladimir Lukin, a former ambassador to the United States, who now heads the Parliament's foreign affairs committee.

Mr. Nunn said the delegation of four Republicans and three Democrats was somewhat taken aback when the issue of the joint maneuvers was raised because in Washington they had been told, after some flip-flops by the Russian side, the exercise "was now back on course."

"This exercise is not designed to use armored vehicles or tanks," he said. "It is not even designed for live firing. But it has obviously been a sensitive subject here, and it seems to me we can further our objectives by beginning in the United States."

Mr. Nunn said he hoped that U.S. troops would eventually be able to go to Russia for joint exercises.

"It would be my hope that there would be reciprocity and that at some point in the future we would have that kind of further peacekeeping exercises here in Russia," he said.

Although the government is planning in use deregulation to engineer a gradual and controlled decline of Japan's high prices and towering trade surplus, market forces, especially the strong yen, are threatening to get the job done far more quickly than politicians and bureaucrats could like.

Yet the world's second-biggest economy remains at risk from deflationary pressures, a number of analysts warn, with unpredictable and potentially perilous consequences.

Rostenkowski Indicted on 17 Counts of Corruption

A titan of the House of Representatives, Dan Rostenkowski, was indicted Tuesday on 17 federal charges of taking public funds for private use.

The indictment accused the Chicago Democrat of mail fraud, wire fraud, embezzlement and witness tampering, and aiding and abetting a crime. (Page 3)

North Korea Puts Fuel Rods Aside

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Defense Department voiced concern Tuesday over the speed with which North Korea has been re-

moving fuel rods from a nuclear reactor, but said it still hoped for a diplomatic settlement. Pyongyang's Inscrutability. Page 7

Japan's Economy: From Slump to a New World

By Steven Brill

International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — With the stock market on a roll and positive economic signals emerging almost daily, the view that Japan's longest postwar recession is coming to an end is fast becoming a consensus.

Yet the world's second-biggest economy remains at risk from deflationary pressures, a number of analysts warn, with unpredictable and potentially perilous consequences.

Although the government is planning in use deregulation to engineer a gradual and controlled decline of Japan's high prices and towering trade surplus, market forces, especially the strong yen, are threatening to get the job done far more quickly than politicians and bureaucrats could like.

If that happens, the recession that Japan has so far managed with minimal losses of jobs could be prolonged and turn nasty.

"Until now the talk has been about deregula-

tion and improving market access, but market forces will prove to be far more powerful," said Jolissen Takahashi, senior fellow at the Mitsubishi Research Institute. "The Japanese economic system will undergo a complete transformation."

So far, the government has done a skillful job of limiting the economic and social dislocation of a recession that has stretched into its 37th

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Russia's Vast Nature Reserves Stand in Danger of Disappearing

Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

POKONNIN BAY, Russia — A huge brown bear, hungry after a long winter's sleep, loped with surprising speed across a steep meadowland rising from the world's oldest and deepest lake. In a clearing below, three red deer doze, noble and unmoving, and then disappeared into the pine forest. A pair of red-breasted merganser ducks launched themselves from the shoreline, their whirling wings seeming barely to skim the lake's glassy surface.

These were the most visible denizens, on a frosty May morning, of the Baikal-Lensky nature reserve in southern Siberia. They are a tiny part of Russia's natural treasure, a wilderness as rich and vital to the Earth as the Amazon rain forest and just as threatened.

While the Soviet Union justly earned a reputation as a monstrous despoiler of the environment, it also protected a network of nature reserves ranging from the Central Asian desert to the Arctic tundra. These 170 reserves were off-

limits to visitors, and they sheltered a wide variety of plant and animal species.

Now, with economic collapse and a breakdown of central authority, the reserves stand exposed. Poachers and loggers, prospectors and ranchers are gnawing away at Russia's natural heritage. The "green" movement is moribund, the profit motive is exalted and the few rangers and naturalists seeking to defend the reserves are virtually powerless.

"Everything is beginning to break up and fall apart," said Vladimir Krever, the World Wide Fund for Nature's representative in Moscow.

Russia has 85 of the reserves, enclosing as much territory as all of Italy, as well as 88 semi-protected national parks and wildlife refuges with even more space. But scientists have warned that their deterioration could destroy the world's largest temperate forest, an essential defense against global warming, and hasten the extinction of thousands of unique species, from the Siberian tiger to Lake Baikal's freshwater seals.

The vast landscapes of the Russian federation represent

one of the last opportunities on Earth to conserve relatively intact ecosystems large enough to allow ecological processes and wildlife populations to fluctuate naturally, the wildlife organization said in a report earlier this year.

Here in the Baikal region, park rangers who earn less than \$20 a month often turn to poaching to support themselves. More honest employees have no jeeps or walkie-talkies to patrol their vast territories against the incursions of hungry locals or criminal bands of commercial hunters.

Local authorities, emboldened by Moscow's decline, grab chunks of protected land for grazing or to build new vacation lodges. The government can no longer pay for the aircraft that used to deliver supplies and fight fires — and given Siberia's thin soil and short summers, a forest fire is a century-long disaster.

Reserves in other parts of the country are struggling with similar problems. In the Arctic Ocean near Alaska, the Wrangel Island reserve, breeding ground for the endangered polar bear, has been unable to pay its bills for last summer's

deliveries, Mr. Krever said. If it does not receive funds soon, its staff will have to leave before the next freeze.

Near the Oka reserve, collective-farm dwellers are earning 3,000 rubles (\$1.35) and two bottles of vodka a month. "Of course people are going to go poaching," Mr. Krever said. And local authorities in Tuva, near the Mongolian border, now allow domesticated reindeer grazing on a reserve where endangered beavers, sables and other species live.

"They have no right to do it, but with the situation in the country today, there's nothing Russia can do to stop it," Mr. Krever said.

The reserves are fighting back as best they can, seeking aid from the West and allies within Russia. Many now believe that they have to allow some access, both to raise funds and to win local support.

Breeding with eight decades of strict policy, and outrunning a debate still raging in Moscow, the Baikal-Lensky reserve has mapped three routes through its vast territory, hoping to attract adventurers and "eco-tourists" from the United States.

German Pact With France Lines Up EU's Next Leader

But Support for Belgian Risks a Showdown With The British and Dutch

By Tom Buerkle

International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — France and Germany agreed on Tuesday to support a single candidate for the presidency of the European Commission, making it virtually certain that Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene of Belgium will get the post, officials said.

The naming of Mr. Dehaene would ensure that a firm believer in deeper European integration succeeds Jacques Delors at the head of the European Union's executive agency and guides it during a period when the Union must remain to be able to take on as many as 10 new members in Eastern Europe.

The French-German decision raised the prospect of a showdown with Britain, which opposes Mr. Dehaene because of his advocacy for increasing EU powers and cooperation, and the Netherlands, whose prime minister, Ruud Lubbers, has campaigned openly for the commission presidency.

French officials sought to generate an unstoppable momentum for Mr. Dehaene and appease his critics by suggesting consolation prizes in the form of leadership positions at other European and international bodies. But European and American officials cautioned that some of the suggested bodies, such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and the World Trade Organization, were not for the Union alone to decide.

President François Mitterrand announced the accord on the commission presidency at a news conference with Chancellor Helmut Kohl after a two-day meeting in Mulhouse, France.

"I think we will be in agreement to support the same person," Mr. Mitterrand said. He added that the candidate would not become known until the semiannual summit meeting of EU leaders in Corfu, Greece, on June 24 and 25.

Officially, the discretion leaves Paris and Bonn free to switch allegiance at the last minute and avoids the appearance of imposing a candidate on the other 10 EU states. But unofficially, French and German sources made it clear that Mr. Dehaene was their man.

"What is quite obvious now is that Kohl and Mitterrand are in favor of Dehaene, and it is obvious that a majority of member states are," one German official said.

Mr. Dehaene, 54, a Christian Democrat, is a gruff, hard-nosed politician renowned for his ability to hammer out tough compromises rather than any rigid ideological beliefs. His main accomplishments have been driving through constitutional reforms that devolved broad powers to Belgium's regions and surviving at the head of the country's shaky, four-party coalition for more than two years.

He caught the eye of Paris and Bonn through his skillful handling of the EU presidency in the second half of last year, which saw the Union finally adopt the Maastricht treaty, resolve internal divisions over the world trade talks and agree on sites for nearly a dozen EU institutions. Crucially, in Mr. Kohl's eyes, the latter agreement put the cornerstone of an EU bank in Frankfurt.

There has been speculation in the French press that the Paris government could shift its support if the Belgian courts do not release Didier Pineau-Valencienne, the chairman of France's Schneider SA. Mr. Pineau-Valencienne was arrested Friday on fraud charges involving several of Schneider's Belgian subsidiaries. He is scheduled to appear in court in Brussels on Wednesday.

Stiff British or Dutch opposition still could block EU leaders from reaching a decision at Corfu, EU officials said.

The Dutch "are very attached to the candidacy of Lubbers," said one EU official. Dutch officials have hinted that if Mr. Lubbers loses out, they will seek to block the candidacy of a senior German foreign ministry official, Jürgen Trumpf, for secretary-general of the EU Council of Ministers as a snub in Mr. Kohl, this official said.

The Dutch will find it hard to block Mr. Dehaene, though, if Paris and Bonn line up most other EU states behind him, the German official said. He suggested that EU leaders could back a Dutch candidate for secretary-general of NATO or the Western European Union, the EU security arm.

Speculation about the NATO position heightened Tuesday when Manfred Wörner, who holds the post, informed governments he would miss the alliance's ministerial meeting in Istanbul on June 9 and 10 because of his recuperation from treatment for cancer of the colon. Hans van den Broek, the EU foreign affairs

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Eastern Europe's Retooled Communists Coming Back

By Jane Perlez
New York Times Service

BUDAPEST — Soon after the Berlin Wall tumbled nearly five years ago, and new governments rose in the old Soviet bloc, the talk in diplomatic salons was that Eastern Europe would join the European Community within a few years. The chatter on the streets was that salaries would rise so fast that a smart Westerner car would be easy to acquire after a few weeks' work.

None of these expectations were met, of course, and soon as suspicion and dissatisfaction with the first tastes of Western-style capitalism took hold, the new leaders started to be replaced by old faces, regroomed and reschooled.

Within two years, Lithuania voted former Communists back into power, Poland followed in 1993. In Ukraine, former Communist Party members did well in recent parliamentary elections. And now, in what seems the most staggering turn of all, Hungary has handed Parliament over to the old Communists.

Hungary was the country where people bravely tried to challenge Soviet rule in 1956 and then in the 1980s settled into a softer form of communism that many thought would smooth the way for acceptance of a full-fledged market economy.

But on Sunday, the Hungarian Socialist Party, formed from the old Communist Party, won a clear 15-seat majority in Parliament under a system that gives weighted preference to the winning party. The

Socialists have enough seats to govern on their own and with 35 percent of the popular vote won far more than the 20 percent mustered last year by the former Communists in Poland.

In all, these countries it seems unlikely that the ex-Communists will turn back the clock. In Poland and Lithuania they have not, and throughout the region, while many people long for the economic security of

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the Communist past, there is little nostalgia for all the facets of the old days. Hungary's new leader, Gyula Horn, the last Communist foreign minister, comes from the reform wing of the old party and has struck West Europeans and foreign investors as serious in wanting to continue on the path of a market economy.

Ahead, Mr. Horn, 62, is remembered as the foreign minister who allowed East German refugees to leave Hungary for Austria in September 1989, thus precipitating the fall of the Berlin Wall.

But in Hungary, he is regarded differently — as a tough politician whom some politely call a fox; others are more brutal, saying he has the instincts of a hawk. Younger members of the party have expressed misgivings about designating a prime minister who served as an auxiliary policeman against the 1956 uprising.

Around Mr. Horn sit a cluster of former Communists with mixed backgrounds. The likely finance

minister, László Bekési, is seen in Western Europe as a talented economist who understands market forces. But the trade union leader, Sándor Nagy, with whom Mr. Horn made a "social pact," comes from the more hard-line wing of the old party and disagrees with many of the cautious policies that Mr. Bekési put forward in the campaign.

So far, only the Czech Republic, where Prime Minister Václav Klaus has preached capitalism but continues heavy subsidies to ailing industries to keep people employed, seems immune from the trend toward retooled Communists.

In Slovakia, the choice in September elections will be between the current coalition government made up of many old Communists and the opposition party led by another former Communist, the nationalist firebrand Vladimír Mečiar.

The comeback of the ex-Communists can largely be explained by disillusionment with the efforts of the first round of reform efforts, analysts and pollsters say.

The rosy estimates of 1990 were naive and far too optimistic, even in the best of times. The Polish foreign minister, Andrzej Olechowski, said last week that instead of the hasty timetable of 1994 for Poland's joining the European Union, the year 2000 was now the target date. In perhaps the grimmest revision, Zbigniew Brzezinski recently said that it would take between 30 and 40 years for the economies of Eastern Europe to catch up to those of Western Europe.

The timetables were set back not only by internal conditions but also by external events. Just as they were trying their various efforts to change course, sleek therapy in Poland, more gradual transformation in Hungary — Western Europe plunged into a recession, making it even harder for countries to join the competitive marketplace. And for East European goods that were really competitive — cheap steel, agriculture, and textiles — Western Europe put up trade walls.

The signs of the frustrations with the length of time it is taking for the countries to turn their economies around have been mounting for about a year, pollsters say. The economic gyrations have brought economic hardship rather than improvements to many in these countries.

Thus from zero unemployment in the Communist years, Hungary's jobless rate soared to 12.2 percent. Inflation reached a peak of 36 percent two years ago but still sits at about 22 percent. In Poland, there was economic growth last year — at 4 percent, the highest in all of Europe — but for ordinary workers the outlook is discouraging. Unemployment rose to 16 percent, and inflation was stuck at more than 30 percent.

"For 40 years, people were not afraid of losing their jobs," said Robert Machnik, the director of Gallup-Hungary. "Now half the families in Hungary are afraid a family member will become unemployed."

Christopher's Role Criticized by Rabin Syria Talks Are Questioned

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin told a parliamentary panel Tuesday that he was disappointed with recent contacts between Israel and Syria and that the U.S. effort at mediation through Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher had "exhausted itself."

Mr. Rabin complained that Syria was playing for time and added: "We can't say right now that Syria is serious about peace." His comments, relayed to reporters by an official, follow the recent visit to the region by Mr. Christopher.

Mr. Rabin has pressed for direct secret talks with Syria, which President Hafez Assad has rejected. Mr. Rabin has also pressed for a phased withdrawal. He said that so far Syria had not agreed to return to the peace talks in Washington, which were interrupted after the Feb. 25 Hebron massacre. "The Washington talks are an exercise in treading water," he said.

Although Israel would like Mr. Christopher to be involved, Mr. Rabin said, "in fact Washington has exhausted itself" with the shuttle missions.

The Syrian foreign minister, Farouk Shara, said Tuesday that Mr. Christopher's shuttle diplomacy was being held up by Israeli intrigue. Reuters reported from Cairo. He implied that pro-Israeli sympathies in Washington had reduced the influence of U.S. diplomats.

[In Washington, a senior American official said the "glacial" pace of Israeli-Syrian peace negotiations had put a return trip to the region next month by Mr. Christopher in doubt.]

Mr. Rabin's comments seem to run counter to statements from the Clinton administration suggesting that Mr. Christopher was getting somewhere.

On Friday, the Los Angeles Times quoted President Bill Clin-

Few German Tears Shed for Honecker

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

BERLIN — Few tears were shed in Germany over the news that Erich Honecker, East Germany's long-ruling Communist, had died in Chile.

Politicians and news commentators recalled him as a harsh dictator who built the Berlin Wall, enthusiastically joined the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia and rejected efforts to humanize Communist rule in East Germany.

Even his old comrades had mixed praise, lamenting that he had not changed with time.

Mr. Honecker, who died Sunday at 81, was deposed in October 1989 after 18 years as leader of East Germany. He fled to Moscow to avoid prosecution, but was later sent back to face trial in connection with the deaths of East Germans who were killed while seeking to flee westward.

In early 1993 he was released because of advancing cancer. He left for Chile to join relatives.

"Honecker failed in his political goals," said Dieter Vogel, chief spokesman for Chancellor Helmut Kohl. "His policies brought suffering to countless people in Germany."

Konrad Weiss, a film director and member of the German Parliament who was persecuted under Mr. Honecker, said the "tragedy was that he was a victim of persecution who became a persecutor, a brave anti-fascist who betrayed the humane dream of freedom, equality and brotherhood."

Bülow Egon Krenz, who followed as East German leader, said Mr.



A Chilean son-in-law comforting Erich Honecker's widow at memorial service in Santiago.

Honecker's freedom of action had been limited by the Cold War and obligations to the Warsaw Pact. "Honecker was a man of his time, formed by the circumstances around him," Mr. Krenz said.

Newspaper commentaries ranged from mildly to harshly critical. One called Mr. Honecker "a mediocre and unimaginative politician" and another blamed him for "imprisoning 16 million people and persecuting all among them who dared to question his orders."

Fervor at Funeral

Funeral rites for Mr. Honecker were marked by revolutionary fervor and much praise, new-

agencies reported from Santiago.

More than a thousand Chilean Communists escorted the coffin to a crematorium after a memorial led by his widow, Margot, and daughter, Soja. Mr. Honecker wished to be buried with his parents in Nunkirchen, but permission has not been granted, the family said.

(AP, AP)

Repentant, but Some Germans See Good in Nazi Ideas

By Steven France-Presse

HAMBURG — Two out of three Germans consider it positive that Germany lost World War II and believe Nazi thinking was "wrong and bad." One in four, however, regards Nazi ideas as having been "not so bad."

These are among the findings of a survey of the opinions of 1,114 citizens of reunified Germany, questioned May 16 and 19 by the FORSA institute for the weekly Die Woche.

Fifty years after the D-Day landings in Normandy that led to

Germany's defeat, 64 percent found that defeat positive and 69 percent regarded the capitulation of the Third Reich as a liberation.

Only 15 percent saw the Nazi capitulation as a defeat, and 67 percent said they would not have wanted to live in Germany if Hitler had won the war.

Fifty-six percent were convinced that Germany had sought war and thus bore the responsibility for it, and in Eastern Germany, 67 percent of those asked regarded Germany as principally responsible for World War II.

UN Halts Operations as Mortar Fire Kills Rwanda Peacekeeper

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KIGALI, Rwanda — The United Nations halted operations here Tuesday after a Senegalese captain in the peacekeeping force was killed by mortar fire that hit his UN vehicle. A preliminary investigation indicated that the mortar was fired by rebels, according to Abdul Kafnia, an UN spokesman.

Captain Mbaye Diagne, 32, was killed in a clearly-marked UN vehicle.

He was driving back to UN headquarters from a patrol.

"We would want to believe that it is an accident," Mr. Kafnia said. "We don't want to believe we were targeted. We have temporarily suspended all activities and told all officers and civilians to return to their locations while the situation is evaluated."

The United Nations also sent investigators to a camp in government-held territory Tuesday, but were unable to confirm reports that 500 trapped refugees had been massacred there.

"We sent military observers to

check on the reports, and we are not at this time able to confirm mass killing," said Monkbhai Gueye, a spokesman for the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda.

The temporary suspension of UN operations could prolong the agony of thousands of civilians both the majority Hutu and minority Tutsi tribes who are trapped in each other's strongholds.

"However, our team did find some wounded and dead and we

are still trying to check reports that some people are disappearing daily from the camp and never returning," he added.

The United Nations said it had received reports from aid workers that 500 refugees were massacred

on Saturday at the Kabgayi camp, 50 kilometers (30 miles) south of Kigali. About 38,000 refugees, mostly of Rwanda's Tutsi minority, are stranded in concentration camp conditions around a former Roman Catholic seminary. (AP, Reuters)

Bosnia Federation Elects Leaders

Reuters

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Bosnia's Parliament elected a Croatian war veteran, Krešimir Zubak, 46, as the first interim president of a new shared-power Muslim-Croatian federation on Tuesday.

But Mr. Zubak said he would not replace the Muslim leader, Alija Izetbegovic, who will remain at the head of the Bosnian state's collective wartime presidency.

A government to be formed by Mr. Zubak within 14 days would report jointly to Mr. Izetbegovic and be endorsed by the Muslim-led Parliament.

Meanwhile, the current prime minister, Haris Silajdzic, con-

firmed that his country would boycott peace talks scheduled for Thursday in Geneva unless Serbian forces withdraw from a United Nations exclusion zone around the besieged Muslim town of Gorazde, in eastern Bosnia.

In a gloomy assessment of peace prospects, Mr. Silajdzic said he doubted that the Serbs really wanted a just peace and expressed concern that there were no guarantees to enforce a settlement even if reached.

Mr. Zubak, a lawyer who was wounded earlier in the fighting, acknowledged that the new constitutional arrangement was complicated. He was elected unanimously for a six-month period until parlia-

mentary elections can be held. The governing body is now dominated by Mr. Izetbegovic's Democratic Action Party.

The Bosnian vice president, Ejup

Ganic, was elected to the same office in the federation. Mr. Silajdzic was expected to be reappointed at the head of the new government. Both are Muslims.

Together with Mr. Izetbegovic, they will spearhead the Muslim side in peace talks with Serbs that are reaching a crucial phase.

Mr. Silajdzic expressed serious reservations about a four-month cease-fire proposed by mediators.

He prefers a six-week truce that would not freeze Serbian territorial gains.

WORLD BRIEFS

NATO Rebuff to Russia Is Foreseen

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — NATO is likely to reject Russian demands for special ties on all major security issues and suggest instead that Moscow accept a much looser relationship with the North Atlantic alliance, diplomats and officials said Tuesday.

Russia, which has been highly critical of the West recently and has accused it of ignoring Moscow's views on Bosnia, laid out what it wanted from a relationship with NATO in a document handed to the alliance last week.

The future of ties between the two giants on which European security depends is expected to dominate a meeting of alliance foreign ministers in Brussels next week. Russia has promised to sign NATO's Partnership for Peace plan on closer military links but says it wants to define a broader relationship with the alliance beyond the partnership that would better reflect its status as a major world power.

Commonwealth Welcomes Pretoria

LONDON (Reuters) — South Africa will rejoin the Commonwealth on Wednesday after more than three decades of exile from the 50-nation group, the organization said Tuesday.

The group's secretary-general, Emeka Anyaoku, said, "It is with a special sense of joy that I announce that South Africa will from tomorrow return to full Commonwealth membership after a break of 33 years." South Africa pulled out of the organization in 1961 after it was criticized for its racial policies.

"The end of apartheid and the dawn of freedom in South Africa has been a climactic moment," Mr. Anyaoku said, "and one which the Commonwealth has been proud to play its part in bringing about."

Northern Yemenis Advance on Aden

SAN'A, Yemen (Reuters) — Northern Yemeni troops tightened the noose around the southern stronghold of Aden on Tuesday ahead of United Nations discussions that may bring pressure on them to halt the war against rivals who have declared a separate state.

Northern troops advancing on Aden opened a new front from the northwest in an early morning raid and said they now had control over land approaches to the port city, which their southern foes have declared the capital of their breakaway state.

Southern officials said that more than 16 hours after the raid, artillery and tank battles still raged at the new front and that southern forces were repelling troops from the north.

China Fears Explosion of AIDS Cases

BEIJING (AP) — In China's frankest admission yet of the dangers it faces from AIDS, health experts warned Tuesday that the country could suffer an explosion in the number of cases unless it starts far-reaching public education.

Research papers prepared by government experts and released at a conference estimated that China already has 4,810 to 11,415 people who are infected with the AIDS virus, HIV. The experts said the number could exceed 253,000 by 2000 if preventive measures are not taken. The government generally admits only to the number of HIV cases identified through official testing. This now stands at 1,361, including several hundred foreigners who were expelled after testing positive.

Seventy-five percent of Chinese infected with the AIDS virus are intravenous drug users along the southwestern border with Burma. But officials at the conference said China cannot afford to be complacent because infections resulting from heterosexual contact are increasing faster than the number of drug-related cases.

Prague Protests Mark Pinochet Visit

PRAGUE (AFP) — The former Chilean强人Augusto Pinochet on Tuesday discussed arms deals in the Czech capital, where his presence triggered a series of protests, the CTK news agency reported Tuesday.

General Pinochet was on a private visit at the invitation of Omnipol, which specializes in armaments.

The interior minister, Jan Ruml, told Czech television Tuesday that General Pinochet should not have been given a visa, but that it would not be withdrawn. On Monday, a dinner was canceled at the last minute after the owner of the Troja Castle outside Prague refused to be best to General Pinochet's party for political reasons. CTK said.

Saudi King Recovers From Surgery

RIYADH (Reuters) — Doctors in Jiddah removed a gallstone from King Fahd,

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THE AMERICAS / 'A PATTERN OF CORRUPTION'

In Blow to White House, Rostenkowski Is Indicted on 17 Charges

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — A titan of the House of Representatives, Dan Rostenkowski, was indicted Tuesday on 17 federal charges of taking public funds for private use, leaving the White House without its chief power broker on health-care reform.

The grand jury indictment charged the Chicago Democrat with mail fraud, wire fraud, tampering with a witness, concealing a material fact, embezzlement of public funds, and aiding and abetting a crime.

Mr. Rostenkowski, who has been chairman of the House's tax-writing committee for 14 years, was accused of fraudulently gaining cash with vouchers at the House post office, of paying more than \$500,000 from his congressional payroll to people who performed little

more than personal and campaign services, and of billing the taxpayers for nearly \$40,000 in gifts purchased at a House gift shop for friends and family members.

At a news conference, a U.S. attorney, Eric H. Holder Jr., accused Mr. Rostenkowski of "a pattern of corrupt activity for more than 20 years." He said the congressman was guilty of "betrayal of the public trust for personal gain."

As late as Monday night, Mr. Rostenkowski, 66, vehemently denied any wrongdoing and refused to accept a deal in which prosecutors reportedly promised a light prison sentence in return for a guilty plea.

"I did not commit any crimes," he said in a statement. He vowed to remain active in Congress and run for re-election.

Under House rules, Mr. Rostenkowski can

remain in office but must step down as chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, where President Bill Clinton's health reform package is undergoing legislative review and where Mr. Rostenkowski had forged dozens of watershed law compromises over the years.

The congressman has also indicated his intention to remain active in the health-care debate from behind the scenes, but Republican leaders are expected to object loudly to any such role.

It was unclear whether Democrats in the House will rally to Mr. Rostenkowski's defense or shun him.

Political analysts say that the trial of Mr. Rostenkowski, in which possible abuses of congressional perquisites will be highlighted, will undoubtedly damage the image of the Democrats as they campaign for re-election this fall.

A substantial loss of seats in the House would, in turn, hamper Mr. Clinton's legislative agenda across the board.

Mr. Clinton's spokeswoman, Dee Dee Myers, said momentum for health-care reform pointed to passage of legislation this year and said the White House would continue to work with all members of Congress, including Mr. Rostenkowski.

Earlier this year, Mr. Clinton campaigned for the congressman in Chicago before he defeated a Democratic opponent in a party primary election.

Mr. Rostenkowski is banking on his ability to convince a jury that the alleged abuses were not willful but result from differing readings of vague House rules that govern government expense accounts and congressional payrolls.

The detailed indictment paints a picture of widespread abuse of public funds.

Mr. Holder said the congressman placed at least 14 people on his congressional payroll who did little or no government work. One was paid government funds for renovations at Mr. Rostenkowski's home, he said, and some cashed their checks and handed the money over to the manager of the congressman's Chicago office, the prosecutor said.

Others were paid by the public to mow the congressman's lawn or take pictures at his daughter's wedding, the indictment said.

In the parlance of government corruption, these are known as "no-show" or "ghost" government jobs.

Mr. Holder said there were at least \$40,000 in gifts charged to the government that the congressman gave to friends, including china, crystal, hand-painted chairs and similar items purchased at the House stationery store.

One of the most serious charges involved obstruction of justice. The congressman allegedly asked a House employee to withhold information from the grand jury investigating Mr. Rostenkowski's activities.

A trial is months, and possibly years, away. In his statement Monday night, Mr. Rostenkowski made it clear that he preferred to fight the charges than to accept a plea bargain that would remove him from Congress.

"My conscience is clear and my 42-year record as an elected official is one I am proud to once again run on," he said. "I strongly believe that I am not guilty of these charges and will fight to regain my reputation in court. That is a far more attractive option than pleading guilty in crimes that I did not commit."

'It's Still the Economy, Stupid' Clinton Aides Chart Political-Business Cycle

By Clay Chandler

and Steven Pearlstein

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has taken pains to avoid a public quarrel with the Federal Reserve over its decision to increase short-term interest rates, but privately he has raised against the move.

And, according to administration officials, he has sent staff scrambling to provide him with the latest details about where the economy — and with it his political fortunes — is headed.

The White House deputy economic adviser, Gene Sperling, can

predicting the outcome of presidential elections suggests that if the after-tax income of U.S. families is rising at a 3.7 percent annual rate or more in the fall of 1995, odds are that Mr. Clinton will win re-election. The rate this spring is 3.8 percent.

This constant monitoring of the economy's pulse highlights one of the most fundamental characteristics of the Clinton White House: It remains exquisitely sensitive to the link between its political future and the health of the economy. Indeed, the rallying call for Mr. Clinton's 1996 campaign may well be, "It's still the economy, stupid."

The president is very focused on the economy," Mr. Sperling said. "He has been sending very strong signals down the chain of command that even while we are working on crime, health care and other things, the economy should always be front and center."

At the close of his first year in office, the waves of economic growth seemed to be breaking just right for Mr. Clinton. The jobless rate was falling, there was hardly a trace of inflation, interest rates had receded and the stock market was soaring. With economists predicting solid growth rates into 1996, it seemed Mr. Clinton would be able to surf the business cycle right through to a second term.

But the economic tides have shifted in recent months. As the Fed has raised interest rates, the value of the dollar faltered overseas and financial markets behaved erratically. Many private economists

believe the business cycle continues to move in sync with the political calendar. But the developments of the last three months seem to have shaken Mr. Clinton's confidence.

Robert E. Rubin, the president's national economic adviser, is counseling colleagues to stay the course.

Mr. Rubin, a former Wall Street executive, likens their current anxiety to that of a white-knuckled trader sitting with a billion-dollar portfolio of Treasury bonds during an unexpected dip in the market. If you believed your original analysis was right and the economic fundamentals have not changed, he argues, there is no reason to panic or modify your strategy.

The administration's current forecast for the economy has changed little from the one it fashioned in the first few days of the administration.

That forecast estimated that the economy's growth-rate cycle eventually would reach 3.3 percent in 1994 before settling down to a comfortable noninflationary growth rate of 2.5 percent in 1996 and the years beyond.

The Council of Economic Advisors is now revising that forecast, but expects little change. The preliminary consensus is that the economic drag from the recent rise of interest rates will be more than offset by the stimulative effects of record-high spending on new business equipment.

The bottom line: Economic growth will remain steady, but not so strong as to make Mr. Clinton's re-election a sure thing.

But the economic tides have shifted in recent months. As the Fed has raised interest rates, the value of the dollar faltered overseas and financial markets behaved erratically. Many private economists

are worried about what the future holds for the economy.

On the White House staff this year is Robert F. Wescott, an economist whose "pocketbook index"

POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton Aide to Pay for Ride

WASHINGTON — The senior administration official who lost his job after taking a presidential helicopter on a golf outing relented Tuesday and said he would reimburse the government. But he insists he did no wrong.

David Watkins refused last week to pay the \$13,129.66 it cost to fly the Marine helicopter carrying his golfing party and a second helicopter that accompanied them. Several senior aides, anxious to put the controversy behind them, agreed to pick up the tab out of their own pockets.

In a telephone interview from his Washington home, Mr. Watkins said he decided to pay the entire bill. "It could be a financial burden on some of those who were going to participate," he said.

The 55-mile trip to Camp David and Holly Hills Country Club near New Market, Maryland became public after a Maryland newspaper published a picture of Mr. Watkins and two other administration officials boarding a presidential helicopter, with a salute from a Marine guard.

A second official, Alphonso Maldon Jr., was reprimanded and will be reassigned from his job as head of the White House military office. (AP)

U.S. Defends Vaccine Plan

WASHINGTON — Trying to allay concerns expressed by members of Congress and by drug

company executives, a Clinton administration official said the government would not waste money or vaccine in a new program to inoculate millions of children from low-income families.

The official, Avis LaVelle, an assistant secretary of Health and Human Services, also affirmed plans to use a federal warehouse to store vaccine for distribution throughout the country.

Drug company executives and some lawmakers have criticized the administration's plan, saying the government was trying to buy far more vaccine than would be needed to immunize children eligible for the free shots under the program.

Ms. LaVelle said the administration would not buy any more vaccine than it could use in the program. "We are not going to waste any money, and we are not going to waste any vaccine," she said. Congress has set aside \$460 million for the project this year.

Under the program, the U.S. government will buy vaccine at a discount and make it available at no charge to needy children age 18 or younger.

Ms. LaVelle said the government was still negotiating with drug companies over how much vaccine it will buy. (NYT)

Quote / Unquote

White House spokesman Dee Dee Meyers on Representative Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee: "I think it's important that people keep in mind that he's innocent until proven guilty." (AP)

Shooting Hints at Islam Nation Stresses

By Don Terry

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — For months before he was shot and wounded Sunday in California, Khalid Abdul Muhammad had been making a lot of people inside and outside the Nation of Islam angry.

At a time when the group's leader, Louis Farrakhan, appeared to be moving slowly toward the Islamic mainstream, Mr. Muhammad, its national spokesman, was pulling in the opposite and racist direction.

Indeed, his list of enemies was growing as fast as the lines of young, disaffected African-Americans who turned out across the country to see him as though he were a touring rap star.

In February, Mr. Farrakhan suspended his spiritual steppen for his fiery language, a drastic move that touched off nervous talk about a power struggle within the organization, the kind of conflict that might have ended in violence in the old days of the Nation of Islam.

For a brief time Sunday, those bloody days seemed to be back. Seconds after Mr. Muhammad was shot, a 49-year-old former member of the Nation, James Edward Bess, was dragged away by police and charged with the attack.

Mr. Bess's teeth had been knocked out and his shoulder broken by the crowd that had come to hear Mr. Muhammad speak at the Riverside campus of the University of California.

But scholars who study the close-

ly knit group say that under Mr. Farrakhan's leadership such internal violent conflict is almost unheard of, and that it is highly unlikely that Mr. Farrakhan or his organization had anything to do with the shooting.

Nation of Islam officials declined to comment on the incident.

Lawrence H. Mamuya, an associate professor of religion and African studies at Vassar College, who is an expert on the Nation of Islam, said: "This is the first time we've seen this kind of violence since Farrakhan began in the late 1970s."

Mr. Mamuya said that despite Mr. Muhammad's suspension and his growing popularity, especially among young blacks, he remained loyal to Mr. Farrakhan and was still a member of the Nation.

Khalid's speaking out has caused Farrakhan some problems," he said. "It's made it harder for Farrakhan to move into the mainstream, but not to the point where he's dead people after him."

A former member of the Nation, who asked that his name not be used, said there was growing discontent within the organization to

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ward Mr. Muhammad and his oratory. But he agreed with Mr. Mamuya that the discontent was unlikely to erupt into violence.

People are upset with his refusal to adhere to Farrakhan's orders," he said. "But there are a lot of hard-core, fire-breathing members of the Nation of Islam who really like Khalid. Certainly, there's been a little bad blood, but most of it has been congenital."

Shortly after learning of the attack, Mr. Farrakhan was said to have acted to ensure that no more blood would be shed.

"He has told everybody to keep calm and not to overreact," said Ahmed Tijani, a Sunni Muslim from Ghana who has known Mr. Farrakhan for 10 years and has taught his top ministers Arabic and Islamic traditions.

Mr. Tijani said that although he was not completely discounting "outside influences," it appeared that the gunman was "an aggrieved person" trying to settle a score.

In the early 1990s, Mr. Muhammad was the regional minister for the West Coast and may have been in charge of Mr. Bess.

He once wrote an open letter in a black community newspaper criticizing the mayor of Seattle for denouncing remarks by Mr. Farrakhan. On another occasion, he said on a public access television station in Seattle that violence was the way to deal with black leaders who lied down the black community.



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HAITIAN FOOD LINEUP — Haitians waiting for a feeding center in Port-au-Prince to open to receive their only meal of the day. Because of the embargo and subsequent high food prices, many poor Haitians have to rely on humanitarian aid in order to eat.

Court Rejects Appeal by Anti-Abortion Group

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court declined Tuesday to rein in the power of government-sponsored events such as fairs, festivals and parades to prevent "inappropriate" groups from participating.

The court turned aside the appeal of an anti-abortion group that said its free-speech rights were violated when it was excluded from the 1990 "Great Pumpkin Festival" in Frankfort, Kentucky.

Among other actions, the justices:

- Refused to allow the posting of the Ten Commandments and other religious laws in a Georgia county courthouse.

- Rejected a challenge to a Dallas curfew called unconstitutional by some teenagers and their parents.

- Let stand rulings that cited free-speech considerations in throwing out a suit against the talk-show host Phil Donahue and the mother of a rape victim who told her story on his show.

- The suit had been filed by the victim, who gave birth at age 11 after being raped by her stepfather.

- In the case of the Kentucky festival, the court also refused to hear a counter-appeal by the event's sponsor.

- The lone dissenter in the case was Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, who voted to review the dispute.

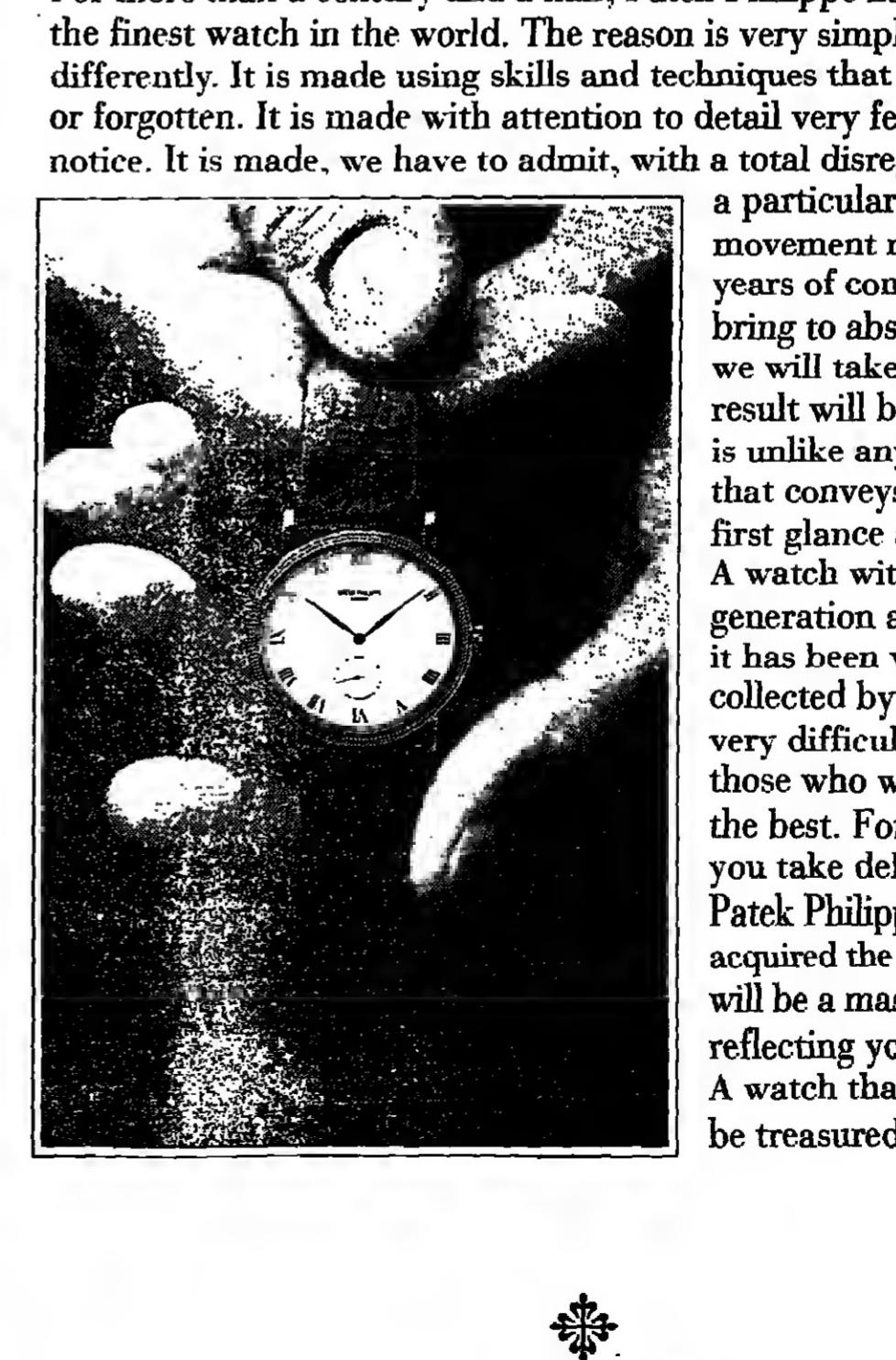
The festival, aimed at promoting the downtown revitalization of Kentucky's capital, features booths for vendors, civic groups and others along a street turned into a pedestrian mall.

The festival is sponsored by Downtown Frankfort Inc., a private organization that took over running the event from the city government.

Capitol Area Right to Life participated in the 1989 festival. Many people complained, particularly about the anti-abortion group's giving plastic fetuses to children.

Abortion Rights were turned down.

After the 1989 experience, festival officials adopted a policy stating that booths, which are meant to be for fun and entertainment, could be denied to any group "deemed inappropriate to that theme and purpose."



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'D-Day's Secretive Skullers An Array of Illusionist Armies Fooled Hitler

By Ken Ringle
Washington Post Service

The King hath note of all that they intend.
By intercessions which they know not of.

"Henry V," Act 2, Scene 2

BLETCHLEY, England — Shakespeare was writing about another invasion of France, of course, but his words, inscribed on a plaque in the oak-paneled manor house at Bletchley Park, tell as much about what really happened 50 years ago on June 6 as all the tales of blood and valor on the beaches of Normandy.

For what is still far too rarely appreciated, even half a century later, is how much the climactic battle of World War II was fought and won in the shadowland of stealth and deception. It was a victory achieved in no small part by an anonymous army of toymakers, scenery painters, illusionists and purveyors of electronic make-believe, all guided by a legion of cryptographic skulkers so secretive that their work is still not fully known.

The de facto headquarters of this looking-glass war lay here 46 miles (75 kilometers) north of London on the 55-acre (22-hectare) still barbed-wire-rimmed remnant of a once-grand Victorian estate.

Here, in a series of drafty frame-huts and dank concrete bunkers, about 7,000 people labored feverishly on the eve of D-Day to secure the invasion of Hitler's Europe by first invading and manipulating Hitler's mind.

So successful were they at skewing his version of reality that even as the largest invasion fleet in history hove into sight off Normandy, the crucial strength of the German war machine was occupied elsewhere, ambushing imaginary armies, bombing invisible fleets and repelling thousands of 3-foot (1-meter) tall paratroopers made of straw.

"If you ask me were the deceptions effective, I would say they were absolutely vital on D-Day," says the military historian M. R. D. Foot.

"We would have been mad to attempt the invasion without them, precisely because Hitler had so many more divisions in France than we could land quickly. Had he been able to mass them to meet us, we would have been finished. And it was a near enough thing as it was."

But goaded by psychological feints at other corners of his empire, Hitler ignored an ageless maxim of military strategy: Try to be strong everywhere and you're not strong anywhere.

Alerted by hundreds of landing craft spotted in the lochs of Scotland, 16 divisions of German troops (Hitler had only seven in Normandy), stood poised across the North Sea awaiting an imminent invasion of Norway. The Scottish landing craft were plywood stage props, the Norwegian invasion a myth.

Alarmed by aerial reconnaissances showing hundreds of troops encampments and tank divisions in southeast England, Hitler held six

armored divisions and 19 other divisions north of the Seine to meet the Allied landing that was certain to come between Dunkirk and Dieppe at the narrowest part of the English Channel in the Pas de Calais. The tents in England were empty, the tanks made of wood.

Other German divisions garrisoned southern France in response to an appearance in Gibraltar by an actor disguised as British Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery.

In the predawn June 6 darkness northeast of Normandy between Le Havre and Boulogne, fleets of small launches trailing radar-reflecting balloons pitched and rolled their way toward shore while above them two squadrons of Royal Air Force bombers loosed a specially designed pattern of aluminum chaff and electronic signals designed to appear on German radar as a huge fleet of warships.

Ten miles offshore, screened by banks of smoke, the launch crews switched on sound amplifiers, touching off the rattling of anchor chains, the squeal of steam derricks lowering heavy objects and the thump of landing craft banging the sides of transports.

They were all illusions. But as captured Wehrmacht documents would later show, they were tremendously effective. They hopelessly confused the Germans and forced them to reserve or divert armored units that, properly positioned, would have blown the Allied landings off the map.

Still, as Mr. Foot and others em-

phasize, the deceptions would have been useless without the work at Bletchley Park, where a band of eccentric geniuses had broken the German codes in the war's earliest years.

"What you have to remember about deceptions," says F.H. Hinsley, the Cambridge professor who authored the official history of British intelligence in World War II, "is that if they're to be successful, two things are imperative: First, the enemy must be kept totally in the dark about what you don't want him to know, and second, you

must know everything he's thinking all the time, especially when he's confronted with what you want him to believe."

Thanks to Bletchley's early and long-secret penetration of German radio traffic, Mr. Hinsley says, "we were able to locate, early on, the entire German espionage network in Britain, eliminate parts of it and use others to feed Hitler disinformation. We were also able to learn Hitler's thinking about where and when the invasion would eventually come, play to his prejudices and hunches, and learn when and

whether he took our bait. We were to greatly reduce the time for decoding individual messages."

Second, it involved meticulous analysis of the messages themselves, not only for the subtleties of linguistic translation but, in light of what was already known of the sender and receiver, their branches of service, their present tactical situations and so on.

Their work consisted of three basic areas. First, it involved the technical challenge of engineering what became the first electronic programmable computers, not only to solve the increasing number and complexity of German ciphers, but

to greatly reduce the time for decoding individual messages.

Second, it involved meticulous analysis of the messages themselves, not only for the subtleties of linguistic translation but, in light of what was already known of the sender and receiver, their branches of service, their present tactical situations and so on.

Finally, it involved the dissemination of the "Ultra" secret information to specific commanders on a need-to-know basis, through the small number of liaison intelligence officers cleared for Ultra security.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MULHOUSE, France — For the first time since the war, German troops will march down the Champs Elysees in France's traditional military parade July 14, President François Mitterrand announced Tuesday.

Mr. Mitterrand invited the European Army Corps, which includes German soldiers, to march in the parade, a gesture of reconciliation at the end of a two-day meeting between Mr. Mitterrand and Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Mr. Mitterrand also invited Mr. Kohl to attend the traditional Bastille Day parade, which marks the anniversary of the 1789 Revolution, saying the symbolic march would "mark in a very clear way our European commitment on this fundamental question of common security."

The chancellor made his own goodwill gesture by returning to France 28 paintings taken by the Nazis at the end of World War II.

The paintings had hung in an East German museum since the war.

One painting, an untitled canvas by Claude Monet from the 1870s, shows a snowy road in the countryside near Paris. Mr. Kohl asked Mr. Mitterrand to return it to its prewar owners.

(AP, Reuters)



Allied air crews worked around Dakota transport planes at this unidentified English base shortly before the D-Day landings.

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Herald Tribune

Some Recommended Reading About the D-Day Invasion

New York Times Service
AMERICA AT D-DAY
A Book of Remembrance.
By Richard Goldstein.
Delta Paper, \$14.95.

Richard Goldstein, an editor in the sports department at The New York Times, covers both sides of the Atlantic in a swift narrative — woven out of recollections of combatants and civilians, news accounts and many memoirs, books and articles — that lets Americans feel the burst of fearful excitement at home when the invasion was announced.

DISASTER AT D-DAY
The Germans Defeat the Allies, June 1944.
By Peter Tsouras.
Greenhill Books, £20.95.

Peter Tsouras, an analyst at the U.S. Army's Intelligence and Threat Center, concocts a fine adventure. He supposes a few Allied actions during the invasion were less successful than they really were, a few German actions came out better, and that from these small incidents an Allied catastrophe follows inexorably. This book could become addictive. All war buffs will start to imagine alternatives to Mr. Tsouras's scenarios. Who knows how many volumes this one could breed?

D-DAY AND THE INVASION OF NORMANDY
Discoveries 1944.
By Anthony Kampf.
Delta Paper, \$12.95.

The most compact, least expensive D-Day book may be the most indispensable. All volumes in the Discoveries series are ingenious; designed, but this one is triumphant. Its perfect union of photographs, drawings and text makes the most complex machinery and movement of the invasion understandable.

D-DAY NORMANDY
The Story and Photographs.
By Donald Goldstein, Katherine V. Dillon and J. Michael Wenger.
Brassey's U.S.A., £20.95.

The hundreds of photographs of the invasion and the people involved in it, both military and civilian, convey almost unbearable emotion and a tremendous amount of information about what happened at Normandy. The accompanying text, although written by distinguished and skilled historians, suffers too often from sentimentality.

D-DAY 1944
Edited by Theodore A. Wilson.
University Press of Kansas.
Cloth, \$25; Paper, \$12.95.

A collection of essays by 17 people, most of them

historians specializing in World War II, follows a similar volume published 23 years ago, also for the Eisenhower Foundation in Kansas. A reader may be astonished at how much scholarly digging and the release of once-secret information have transformed the history of a war that is remembered by so many people still alive. At times it seems like a whole new war.

JUNE 6, 1944
The Voices of D-Day.

By Gerald Astor.

St. Martin's, \$25.95.

Himself a World War II veteran and a veteran journalist, Gerald Astor builds his account of the invasion on interviews and correspondence with about 80 survivors of the battle. He largely limits his own narrative to setting up the situations his informants then describe. That is wise reticence, for these are touching and often wonderfully entertaining voices.

PARACHUTE INFANTRY

An American Paratrooper's Memoir of D-Day and the Fall of the Third Reich.
By David Kenyon Webster.
Louisiana State University, \$29.95.

David Webster survived his parachuting days in Normandy and became a magazine reporter and writer before he died in a boating accident 33 years ago. He left this gutsy, sometimes bemused and sometimes angry memoir behind, and it is now published for the first time. It bites and hangs on.

D-DAY, JUNE 6, 1944
The Climactic Battle of World War II.

By Stephen E. Ambrose.
Simon & Schuster, \$30.

As director of the Eisenhower Center in New Orleans, Mr. Ambrose has been able to use the 1,200 oral histories of veterans deposited there plus firsthand stories from British, Canadian, German and French sources. The descriptions of individual ordeals make this book outstanding.

VOICES OF D-DAY
The Story of the Allied Invasion Told by Those Who Were There.
Edited by Ronald J. Drez.
Louisiana State University, \$24.95.

This is the natural companion to "D-Day, June 6, 1944," by Stephen Ambrose. Ronald Drez, the deputy director of Mr. Ambrose's Eisenhower Center at the University of New Orleans, uses the same store of taped memories of D-Day veterans Mr. Ambrose mined for his book. Mr. Drez cuts and edits the tales of 150 of them into a continuous narrative.

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Germans
Will March
In Parade on
Bastille Day

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1994

Page 5

In Soweto, Whites Get a Hands-on Lesson in Zulu

By Bill Keller

New York Times Service

SOWETO, South Africa — If Ursula Pretorius was surprised to find herself, for the first time in her 29 years, in a black township, it was nothing compared to the amazement she created — a fair-skinned Afrikaner woman with long, auburn hair and vermilion eyeshadow, on foot in Soweto on a Saturday morning.

The shoppers and the children playing dodgeball and the front-yard gossips froze and stared as, smiling nervously, this pale apparition crossed the dusty street and opened her mouth.

"Sawubona?" she bailed in her novice Zulu. "Kanjani!"

For Ursula Pretorius and eight other white students in the beginner Zulu class of Vuyisima Boloyi, the field trip to Soweto was the culmination of six weeks of study, in which the subject was not just language but their own country.

The students are part of a white rush to study African languages. Some are driven by fears for their job security, others by curiosity about the newly empowered black majority, or simply by a sense that with political equality normal human discourse is now possible.

"Before, no matter what your thoughts were, you were white," said Glenda Maasburg, 31, another student on the Soweto excursion. "You were the cause of their being where they were. Now they have a black president, and maybe we'll become a little more acceptable to them."

The students on this field trip are all employees of the Central News Agency, a chain of stores selling reading material and office supplies, which has begun offering Zulu study as a post-apartheid perk for white employees.

For six weeks, they have met each Wednesday night at the company's human resources office, under a sign proclaiming: "We need to redefine management in this country by appreciating the Africaness of our people."

They paired off with black teaching assistants to prac-

tice the difficult clicks of their new language. They sang freedom songs. They learned sentences they had selected as most useful to them.

"Some ask for phrases they can use with their gardeners — That take need, not the shrub, or 'Please water here,'" said Johan van Niekerk, 36, a regional manager.

Mr. van Niekerk learned phrases that would enable him to share the thrill of transition: "How does it feel to vote?" and "We can make it work."

"It's actually opened my mind a bit," he said. "Getting to know the culture. Why they think the way they do."

"Like, we always wondered why they talk so loud," said Mrs. Maasburg, a systems manager, whose daughter is learning Zulu in fifth grade. "They explained it's just the way they speak? It's things like that."

"Or, we think they're rude because they don't say thank you if you give them some aspirin tablets," Mrs. Pretorius added. "It turns out they're afraid if you thank somebody for medicine you won't get well. This has been the problem all along."

In addition to their phrases, they have learned new body language, such as averting the gaze to show respect, cupping the hands to show gratitude.

Their black teaching aides have given them Zulu names, a reversal of the tradition that blacks adopt English aliases for the convenience of white masters. Mrs. Pretorius is Nobuhle, meaning mother of beauty. Mrs. Maasburg is Busise, or blessing. Mr. van Niekerk is Lwazi, seeker of knowledge.

A few of the men had been in Soweto before, as soldiers manning roadblocks after the student uprising in 1976. Most had never set foot in any black township.

On Monday, they rode in to Soweto the way most blacks do, boarding a bright red minivan from the black taxi depot in downtown Johannesburg and paying the 60-cent fare.

Alighting in Diepkloof, a middle-class neighborhood of

the vast black metropolis, they strolled the streets, gawking and being gawked at.

"The houses are so close together!" Mrs. Pretorius observed to Mrs. Maasburg, both residents of spacious suburbs.

They shopped for groceries, and then prepared an African lunch of cornmeal mush and tomato gravy. They sang and played games. Most of all, they talked, growing closer as Soweto residents welcomed them with evident delight and shouts of new South African solidarity.

"This is very absolutely wonderful," said Cameron Thabela, after bantering with Glenda Maasburg in the doorway of his simple cottage. "We must enjoy this."

Like most of his neighbors, Mr. Thabela has impressive credentials as a linguist, speaking English, five African languages, and a smattering of school Afrikaans, but he was warmly forgiving of his visitor's grammatical blunders and admiring of her intentions.

As they walked, the whites grew more confident of their "sawubona" ("hello," literally, "I see you"), "kanjani" ("how are you?"), and "yebo" ("yes," used as an all-purpose response).

"Sawubona, Mama!" said Mrs. Pretorius, approaching Elizabeth Mafure at the gate of the little bungalow she shares with her husband and five children, a household in which no one has a job.

"My name is Nobuhle," Mrs. Pretorius said. "I work at CNA."

"That's good," Mrs. Mafure replied. "Can you get me a job at CNA?"

"Yebo, that's a problem," Mrs. Pretorius said, blushing. Mrs. Mafure pressed on in Zulu: "We are happy to see you here! If you leave your addresses, then we can visit you as well."

Mrs. Pretorius turned to her helper, Sonwabo Rozana, who translated for her. She smiled and wished Mrs. Mafure a nice day.

JAPAN: After a Slump in the Economy, a New World

Continued from Page 1

month, a period during which wholesale prices have been in continuous decline. But there are signs that price declines could accelerate, undermining Japanese fiscal and monetary policies.

Already, for example, monetary officials have lost their ability to prompt new capital spending with cheaper credit. Burdened by excess capacity, and with scant prospects of profitable returns on investments, companies' borrowing from banks fell in the year ended March 31, 1994, for the first time since World War II, despite interest rates at historic lows.

Political uncertainty adds to the risk. The government of Prime Minister Tsutomu Hata is Japan's first minority administration in nearly four decades. Mr. Hata could be ousted by a no-confidence vote at any time, although there is a growing conviction that he will not be challenged in that way, so to prevent a new general election that few politicians want.

In any event, Mr. Hata, whose government has yet to pass a budget for the year that began April 1, faces a difficult time in compiling a series of deregulation and market-opening measures to try to placate Washington before the Group of Seven summit meeting of leading industrialized nations in Naples in early July. Even if Mr. Hata manages to stay in power through the end of the year, the prospect of elections in early 1995 could further disrupt economic policy-making.

But the consensus of economists in Japan clearly is that the chances of Japan's slipping into a disastrous deflationary spiral are receding. On Tuesday, in the latest bullish sign, the government reported that Japan's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell to 2.8 percent in April from 2.9 percent in March, the first fall in three months.

While most economists expect the jobless rate to rise over time, April's improvement was encouraging, insofar as worsening unemployment is seen as the chief threat

to private consumption and economic recovery.

Also promising was news that housing starts had jumped 11.6 percent in April and that Japan's leading economic indicators, which tries to predict economic performance in the coming six months, had risen to 90.9 points in March from a reading of 54.2 in February.

It's quite clear that we're seeing the beginning of the end of the recession," Jesper Koll, economist at S.G. Warburg Securities, said.

That sentiment has been reflected in Tokyo's stock market, where the Nikkei index climbed 134.62 points Tuesday to 20,973.59, in heavy turnover of \$30 million shares. The close put the Nikkei, which has spurted nearly 10 percent over the past two months, at its highest level since Sept. 13, 1993.

The stock market's rally has been driven by optimism that economic recovery will bring about a turnaround in corporate profits after four years of declines. It also has benefited from heavy buying by foreign investors, who see Tokyo as attractive relative to other major bourses.

"The liquidity all of a sudden favors Japan," said Paul Michiglio, a senior salesman at Jardine Fleming Securities, said. "We may see the market pause at 21,000, but the trend is definitely up."

To some analysts, though, that optimism fails to consider the question of the Japanese economy's reaction as its growing exposure to international competition feeds a spiral of declining prices.

Lower prices spell relief for Japanese consumers, but they also depress profits for Japanese companies.

That, in turn, could spark further job losses and investment cutbacks and prolong the recession.

So far, growing imports of low-priced beer and clothing have served notice of the coming revolution in Japanese retailing. But the process has just begun.

"What we've seen in the way of price revolution so far is, as yet,

nothing compared to what promises to lie ahead," Mr. Takahashi said.

Japan's biggest supermarket operator, Daiei Inc., for example, aims to cut all its retail prices in half in three years. To do so, it has rapidly been forging connections with foreign suppliers, cutting out Japanese middlemen.

And now, the trend toward getting products and materials from cheaper offshore producers is beginning to spread beyond easily imported final goods to basic materials supplied by industries that are pillars of the Japanese economy.

In April, for example, Mitsubishi Motors Corp. said it would import steel from South Korea — a transaction that would have been unthinkable 10 years ago but one that other Japanese automakers now are considering.

A similar story is emerging in petrochemicals, imports of which are set to be liberalized in 1996. In a classic example of how the Japanese economy has been structured for the benefit of industry rather than consumers, prices of naphtha used by industry are low, subsidized in effect by high prices for gasoline.

But last month, a maverick operator in Nagoya set up a discount gas station, so far at least, defying government efforts to shut it down.

The report recommends reforming the system of unemployment

benefits in some countries to make sure that they are not so high that they discourage the jobless from looking for work. At the same time it proposes a reform of income taxes for low-wage workers, who often find their earnings so heavily taxed that they become what is known as the "working poor."

Among other recommendations contained in the report:

• A call for increased flexibility of working time to create jobs that meet the needs of workers, although not by means of legislation. Instead, the report says greater understanding of flexible working hours is needed by both industry and trade unions.

The report contains nine policy recommendations, and it is accompanied by a separate paper by the OECD's economic policy committee that says there is more room for cuts in European interest rates which could help in efforts to stimulate employment.

The OECD study opens with a call for governments to follow fiscal and monetary policies that minimize cyclical unemployment and provide an economic framework for job creation programs.

It advocates greater flexibility in setting wage costs, and suggests reassessing minimum wage laws that are deemed to be harming prospects in some countries for the creation of jobs for young people. The study says there is a strong case for governments to reduce the level of payroll taxes and social security contributions paid by employers, especially in Europe.

The report recommends reforming the system of unemployment

FAMINE: New Threat in Africa

Continued from Page 1

tion was seeking to make Africa a top priority for development assistance "on a par" with Russia and Eastern Europe.

American officials have voiced a commitment to working closely with leaders in Ethiopia, Eritrea and Uganda. Those leaders, who

have stressed pragmatism in economic development and in mediating conflicts in the region, "have started on a success story, and with a little bit of help, they can turn things around in their own countries and eventually affect the whole region," Mr. Hall said.

Such crises as famines or wars often force the diversion of development aid funds into emergency relief. With pressures remaining high to cut budgets and a public perception that Africa is a "bottomless pit" for aid money, it is unclear whether governments can allocate sufficient funds for both.

JOBS: Trim Workers' Protections

Continued from Page 1

European member governments who have asked for more time to narrow their list of candidates.

The unemployment study, two

years in the making, will be the highlight of next week's ministerial meetings. A U.S. official predicted that visiting ministers, including Lloyd Bentsen, the U.S. Treasury secretary, would endorse it.

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The report also includes an ap-

peal for political prisoners to prac-

tical standards.

• A proposal to encourage a

more entrepreneurial climate by

eliminating red tape that increases

start-up costs for venture capi-

tals. Governments are urged to set

up information centers for entre-

preneurs, banks are told they

should be more flexible in extend-

ing loans to fledgling businessmen,

and the report even suggests that

accounting firms should contem-

plate treating human resources as

balance sheet assets.

• A suggestion that new technolo-

gies should be encouraged and

spread among OECD member

countries to create more high-wage jobs

in new high-productivity indus-

tries.

• A call for better job training

programs for those who are out of

work.

• A proposal for improved edu-

cation programs such as on-the-job

training, apprenticeships, and

U.S.-style headstart programs that

encourage early entry into the

educational system for young children.

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North Korea: Skillful Inscrutability

Again, Pyongyang Attempts to Parry at Edge of No Return

By David E. Sanger

TOKYO — The effort now is to convince the North Koreans that, in unloading fuel from a nuclear reactor and preventing United Nations inspectors from sampling it, they are at the edge.

South Korea's president, Kim Young Sam, called President Bill Clinton on Tuesday. Mr. Kim's spokesman said the two leaders decided that the issue had reached a "very dangerous point."

The Security Council, in subdued language intended to appease China, which has consistently opposed sanctions, attempted late Monday to send the same message.

In a statement adopted after days of consultation, the Security Council said further consideration would take place to achieve full compliance with UN requirements on nuclear safeguards. That was a veiled reference to sanctions.

But Pyongyang knows no one wants to go that route — not China and certainly not Japan, where the government is doing everything it can to suppress discussion of the extensive contingency plan it has drawn up to cut off hundreds of millions of dollars in funds to the North, and perhaps to participate in a shipping blockade.

Pyongyang may well turn to the technique that has worked so many times before: Offer a little more transparency, just enough to defuse the immediate crisis, and keep building at the Yongbyon nuclear center.

When North Korea first began playing cat and mouse with the Clinton administration over nuclear inspections, Washington's goal seemed simple. The world's most unpredictable Communist state, Mr. Clinton said, could not be permitted to possess a nuclear weapon.

But in the ensuing 18 months, as America

NEWS ANALYSIS

and its allies have alternately tried to pressure sweet-talk and threaten the North into giving up its bomb project, reality has set in and the objectives have grown far more complicated.

Over the past few days, as the North has raced to pull nuclear fuel out of one of its reactors in open defiance of its obligations under the treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons, there are still raging internal arguments among the allies over what to insist upon, how much risk of confrontation to take and what settle for.

The problem is that Mr. Clinton's initial goal — to establish with certainty that the North does not possess a bomb — is now virtually unattainable. If the North has built one or two, and if that still stymies intelligence agencies around the world, the chances of finding it any time soon is next to nil.

So over the past year or so Washington and its allies have subtly shifted goals.

More important than finding one or two weapons made in the past, American officials began to say late last year, is preventing the

North from acquiring more. While it would be a bad precedent to pay countries off to observe the terms of the Nonproliferation Treaty, the Japanese suggest, it would be worse to let North Korea become the first country to abandon the treaty.

While a nuclear-armed North might be scary, many in South Korea question whether it is worth risking a second disastrous confrontation on the Korean Peninsula in 40 years, especially when the prosperous South has clearly won the economic contest and has so much to lose?

The result has been a muddying of objectives that explains in part how officials could exude that a solution was in sight one week and then despair about looming disaster the next.

"No one is sure exactly what we want, and what we will settle for," a senior Japanese diplomat said the other day. "So no one is quite sure how hard to push."

The North has sensed the confusion some Korean experts argue, and capitalized upon it.

Several times now Pyongyang has changed the terms of the argument. For seven years it barred inspectors altogether, despite the fact that it signed the treaty in 1985. When it finally allowed inspections, it entered an argument over whether they had the right to visit two mysterious waste dumps, detected by American satellites, that might reveal how much plutonium the country already possessed.

When that issue seemed likely to trigger Security Council action, Pyongyang announced it was withdrawing from the Nonproliferation



TAKING THE PLUNGE — A youth trying to beat the heat with the help of his elephant in New Delhi's Yamuna River as the Indian capital wilted under the highest temperature recorded there in 50 years — 46 degrees centigrade, or 115 degrees Fahrenheit.

Treaty, sending Washington scrambling to come up with incentives to halt a step that would only legally bar all inspectors.

A few weeks ago, facing a new threat of economic sanctions, the North switched topics once again. It let the inspectors finish their sampling work in one building while unloading began on fuel from the biggest nuclear reactor,

a step that would give Pyongyang the raw material for four or five more bombs and would destroy the best evidence of how much plutonium was diverted in the past. Suddenly, rather

than focus on history, the United States raced to make sure none of the new load of fuel was diverted.

The current crisis is focused on the unloading of that fuel, which over the weekend proceeded at a startling pace. The director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Hans Blix, warned last week that within days his organization would not be in a position to verify that all nuclear material is accounted for, meaning that there was little left to negotiate about.

Those accusing Washington of taking too soft a line say it has simply been strong along. The North is moving flat out to build a bomb and the elaborate dance is simply a play for time.

But defenders of the keep-talking strategy say that what the North wants more than a bomb is to retain the mystery of whether it can build one or not. Unless its adversaries are in the dark about the dimensions of the program, according to this theory, the North will be forgotten and not receive the economic aid.

East Timor Conference in Manila Tests Southeast Asia's 'Good Neighbor' Policy

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — In an unusual assertion of its weight in Southeast Asia, Indonesia has put strong pressure on the Philippines to cancel an international conference on East Timor, a former Portuguese colony annexed by Indonesia in 1976.

The pressure forced President Fidel V. Ramos of the Philippines to bar Danielle Mitterrand, the wife of President François Mitterrand of France, and several dozen other prominent foreign supporters of self-determination for East Timor from attending the conference.

But the Philippine supreme court on Tuesday allowed Filipino participants to proceed with

the meeting, although it upheld Mr. Ramos's right to exclude foreigners from taking part.

The affair raises sensitive questions for Indonesia, the Philippines and other ASEAN members over what amounts to interference in each other's internal affairs.

The issue goes to the heart of the ASEAN

NEWS ANALYSIS

cooperation accord first signed in 1967 by Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Brunei joined later.

Although now widely acknowledged as a group that has done much to help bring peace and rapid economic growth to southeast Asia, the ASEAN countries were in a state of chronic

conflict with each other before 1967 over territorial, political and other issues.

Since then, Indonesia has been careful to maintain a low-key posture toward its neighbors, despite the fact its size and population of 188 million make it the giant of the region.

Some ASEAN officials maintain that the group could break up if any of its members do not show restraint when responding to the internal problems of other members.

"It is important for us to take sensitivities into account, and we must not talk of rights as if they are in a vacuum," said Syed Hamid Albar, the law minister of Malaysia, when asked on Monday whether the conference on East Timor should be in the Philippines.

"One of the principles of being good neighbors is that one must understand the differences and sensitivities of your neighbors," he added.

President Suharto of Indonesia, who authorized the takeover of East Timor, has said he could not envisage what would have become of Indonesia if it had tolerated the "seeds of secessionism."

In a statement issued in his name on Friday, Ali Alatas, the foreign minister of Indonesia, said that the planned involvement in the Manila conference of Jose Ramos Horta and other leaders of the political and military movement

that would be in the Philippines, adding that Jakarta retained the right to draw its own conclusions.

Indonesia had earlier withdrawn its delegates from a major regional business conference in the Philippines, and an Indonesian minister had not shown up for a scheduled meeting with Mr. Ramos.

Indonesian officials had also said they were considering other retaliatory measures, including withdrawing Indonesia's support as a host and intermediary for long-running peace talks between Manila and an Islamic group seeking independence for Muslims in the southern part of the predominantly Roman Catholic Philippines. Indonesia is the world's largest Muslim nation.

Baron Marcel Bich Dies at 79; He Founded Bic Pen Empire

Agence France-Presse
PARIS — Baron Marcel Bich, 79, the founder of the Bic empire of pens and disposable razors, died Monday, his family said.

The Bic company he founded in 1950 made him one of the world's legendary industrialists, as his cheap ballpoint pens, later razors, cigarette lighters and other disposable objects won worldwide market.

The baron headed his firm until 1993 when he turned over the chairmanship to his son, Bruno. In 1973, the Bic company also took over DIM, a well-known French hosiery firm, and the Rosy women's lingerie company, making his group the leader in lingerie in France and Italy.

He was also a yachting enthusiast, and his boat competed in the America's Cup in 1970, 1974, 1977 and 1980.

Born on July 29, 1914, in Turin, he was the son of a French mother and an Italian father, the engineer Baron Aimé Mario Bich, who was a descendant of an old aristocratic family from the Savoie region.

From the age of 19, Baron Bich started working as a door-to-door salesman before joining an office equipment firm, where he rose to be director of production in 1939. After World War II, he used all his savings to buy a small pen factory. His goal was to produce his own cheap, disposable ballpoint pen — an unknown product at the time.

The Bic pen was put on the market in November 1953 and caught on in postwar France with a success even the baron never imagined. He brought his product to Italy next, then bought out the English firm

Biro-Swann in 1957 and the following year took over the lucrative American market.

His Bic pens quickly became a household word, with exports around the globe. The baron built a multinational company that in 1992 registered a volume of 6 billion francs (more than a billion dollars).

In 1971, he branched out further, buying part of the French couture house Guy Laroche, then DIM two years later, followed by Rosy.

In 1975, he launched his disposable razor line, defying the heavy competition that already had a firm hold on the market. In 1983, he took control of the pencil firm Conte.

Ezra Taft Benson, 94, in Eisenhower's Cabinet

New York Times Service

Ezra Taft Benson, 94, president of the Mormon Church since 1985 and a secretary of agriculture in the Eisenhower administration, died Sunday at his home in Salt Lake City.

Mr. Benson, who had been in failing health in recent years and rarely appeared in public, died of congestive heart failure, said Bruce Olsen, a spokesman for the church. Mr. Benson suffered a broken hip several years ago when he was standing near a horse and it rolled over on him.

He took charge of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints seven years ago, as it was emerging as one of the world's fastest-growing denominations. It was also enjoying great prosperity (to remain in good standing, Mormons must pay 10 percent of their income to

JUNE 5-11, 1944 SEVEN DAYS THAT CHANGED THE WORLD.

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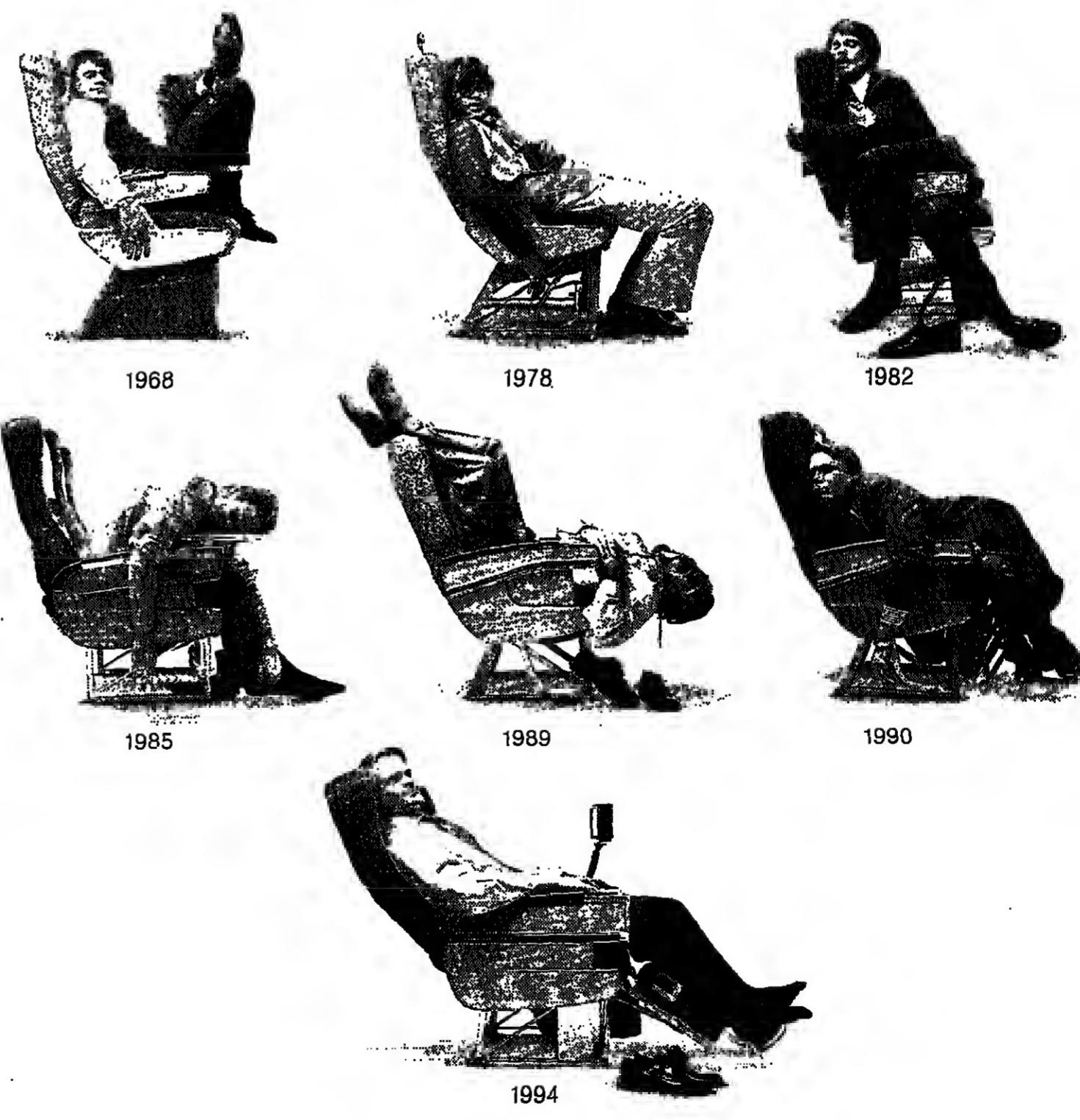
To commemorate these dramatic days, we will reproduce the seven front pages from the New York Herald Tribune which chronicled the first week of the rebirth of liberty on the European continent.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Enough Sinn Fein Stalling

The latest peace initiative for Northern Ireland, set forth by the Irish and British governments in December, received a small base on life last week after months of stalemate. Gerry Adams, the leader of Sinn Fein, political arm of the Irish Republican Army, promised to respond to the December proposals after the elections for the European Parliament on June 9. Nothing guarantees a positive or even an encouraging response, but the pledge represents a small adjustment of Mr. Adams's previous stalling. It was undoubtedly prompted by a tough statement of Downing Street that provided its final clarifications of the proposal to negotiate and, with Irish backing, sent a take-it-or-leave-it message to Mr. Adams.

Compared with Rwanda, Bosnia or even Washington, the killing in Northern Ireland appears to be a only a minor catastrophe. On average just over 100 people have died each year in the sectarian violence that has been going on for a quarter of a century. It is no small problem, though, for those who live in the province, or even in Britain and the Irish Republic. Two weekends ago, for example, Protestant loyalist terrorists made an unsuc-

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Slovakia Needs Friends

In the 15 months that he served as prime minister of the newly independent state of Slovakia, Vladimir Mečiar came close to running it into the ground. Production dropped 10 percent in 1993 alone, and unemployment rose to 15 percent in the cities and 30 percent in the countryside. Along the way, Mr. Mečiar, an ex-worker and longtime Communist apparatchik, never ceased pounding away at Slovakia's beleaguered minorities, the Gypsies and Hungarians. Booted out in March, Mr. Mečiar wants his old job back. Western governments and investors have reason to hope he doesn't get it.

Once Slovakia split from the Czech Republic in 1993, Mr. Mečiar brought privatization to a sharp halt. He canceled several completed deals and grabbed the privatization portfolio for himself. Understandably, foreign investors stayed away. Then, in February, when his grip on power began to falter, he hurriedly sold off 45 of Slovakia's leading companies to cronies at bargain prices.

Fed up, several members of his own party defected in mid-March and kicked Mr. Mečiar out. He was replaced by Jozef Moravčík, who served as foreign minister in the last days of the unified Czechoslovakia. Mr. Moravčík's government has pledged to step up privatization and began to patch up relations with Slovakia's 800,000 Hungarian.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Raking in the 'Soft Money'

Instead of fighting to dismantle Washington's big money system, President Bill Clinton has helped his party become its biggest beneficiary. Pledges to clean up American campaign financing procedures notwithstanding, Mr. Clinton has expended more time and energy courting well-to-do donors at fancy private receptions than prodding Congress to enact serious political reform.

Since Mr. Clinton accepted his party's presidential nomination in July 1992 and took control of the party apparatus, the Democratic National Committee has raised an astonishing \$49 million in "soft money." The \$20 million in soft money collected by the Democrats during the first 15 months of the Clinton presidency is \$7 million more than the Republican Party reported collecting during the first 15 months of George Bush's term.

This represents aggressive use of a yawning loophole that allows special interests to evade limits on direct giving to candidates by making huge contributions to the parties. The party can then spend these unrestricted funds, known as soft money, to help candidates. Meanwhile, for want of real presidential leadership, the cause of campaign finance reform still languishes on Capitol Hill.

Mr. Clinton cannot even claim to be working hard to change the rules while he helps his party to rake in all that money. Far from it. After his striking inaugural call to "give this

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

A Balanced Decision on China

President Bill Clinton acted appropriately in decoupling human rights from trade policy in renewing most-favored-nation trading status for China. "We have reached the end of the usefulness of that policy," he said, and we must sadly agree. It was a difficult political decision, but one thoughtfully made in recognition of the need to build a productive, long-term, strategic relationship with China. A China engaged and open is far more desirable than a Communist giant in isolation.

That is not to suggest that China has not made improvements in human rights. It has not. Nor should the United States abandon the issue. The president was unequivocally clear on two points: that the United States will continue to champion human rights and that abuses continue in China. But the attempt to leverage

—Las Angeles Times.

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Ashes of Memory in Sarajevo

By Ivan Lovrenovic

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Throughout that long summer night, Sarajevo was brilliantly illuminated by the fire rage in the Vijecnica, the 19th-century town hall that later became the National Library of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Black, sooty, still hot but terries — books and papers afame, the library's treasure — were flying around and falling over distant parts of the city.

Crowding in from surrounding streets and alleys in total disregard of danger, half of Sarajevo —

I had underestimated the barbaric hatred of memory, of civilization, the same hatred that had burned down the Vijecnica library.

starved and misery-stricken people, exhausted by a long and cruel siege — rushed to save the soul of their city. Nothing could be done.

First the roof of the old building was hit by hundreds of incendiary rockets from the Serbian artillery in the hills overlooking the city.

As the blaze reached Neronian proportions, every access to the Vijecnica was blocked by constant, maniacal fire from machine guns and mortars. Hundreds of thousands of volumes — rare books, manuscripts, periodicals, precious documents — all had disappeared by daybreak.

Also gone was the Vijecnica itself, Sarajevo's most emblematic building, an architectural symbol of the bizarre and entangled history of this city.

A hideous imitation of the Moorish-Spanish style the Austro-Hungarian authorities systematically introduced into already picturesque Bosnian towns, it had a strange triangular ground plan and an octagonal atrium supported by monumental marble pillars.

The Vijecnica burned down in August 1992. Another fire that summer destroyed Sarajevo's Oriental Institute and all its books.

An acquaintance of mine, exiled from Grbavica, a Sarajevo neighborhood under Serbian occupation, told me a story about the paintings of a Serbian artist. The painter, although a Serb, had fled to the unoccupied part of the city, and Serbian soldiers broke into his studio looking to steal money and equipment. They were incensed to discover an Islamic *letha* — a calligraphic inscription from the Koran — which the painter had mounted as a wall hanging. They took it down and, cursing, butchered it.

According to witnesses, they took all of the artist's paintings, drawings and sketches, lined them up against the front wall of the house and executed them with machine-gun fire until they were shreds.

In May 1992, when my own family and I were forced to flee Grbavica in our own skin, I could not take with me so much as a single pencil. Books, sketches, photographs, files — everything that we had cherished for decades had to be surrendered to fate.

Thousands of pages of a diary written over a quarter-century, an unfinished novel, a pile of story outlines, essays, synopses for a number of literary biographies. A Vulgate Bible from 1883, inherited from a great uncle, a Latin-Croatian dictionary of the same age and provenance, a fragmentary and invaluable copy of a catechism by Friar Matija Drivkovic, the first Bosnian publisher and printer, from 1611.

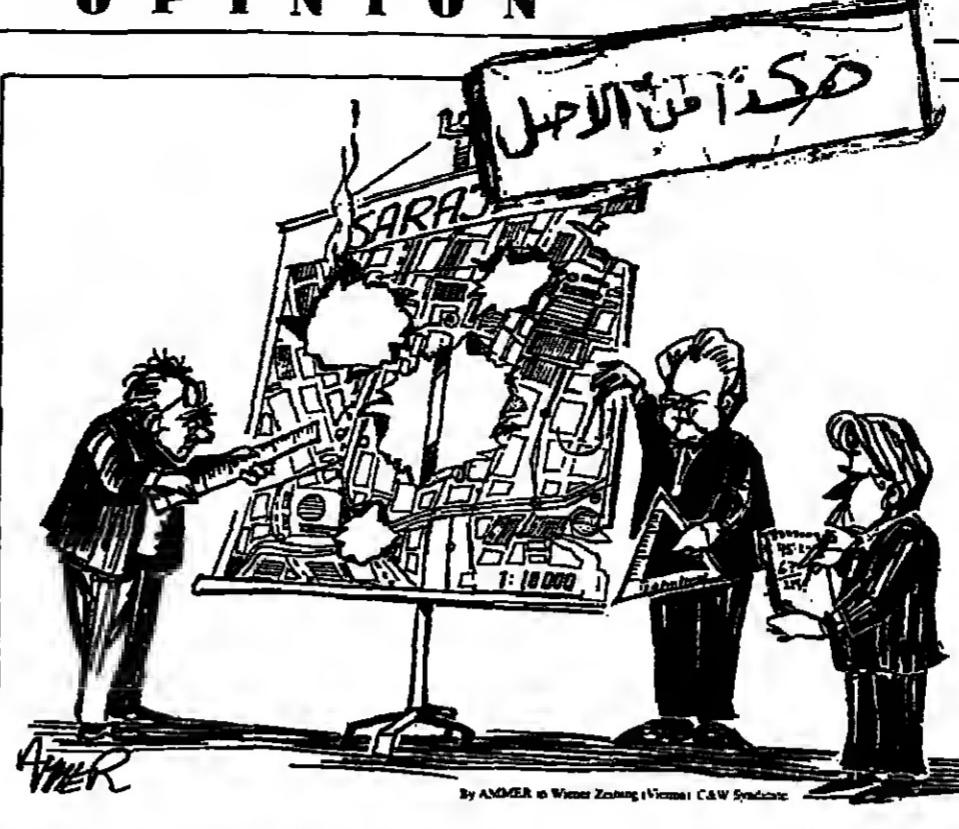
In addition, we had a collection of family documents, legal papers and memorabilia.

Throughout all the convulsions and cataclysms we have suffered — from the Turkish wars in the 19th century through two world wars, and in spite of the continuous decline of my family under the repressive regimes of the Karađorđević monarchy and Marshal Tito in this century we always managed to preserve something: an old book, letters, sepia photographs — such as the one from 1908 showing my grandfather and his brothers, all stiff and dressed up Turkish-style with fezzes on their heads, together with grandmother and great-grandmother and some unfamiliar kids, probably later uncles and aunts.

For months after being chased out of Grbavica, as we wandered around Sarajevo staying in other people's empty apartments, I kept on quietly hoping that the most important things would be miraculously saved. I was wrong.

I had underestimated the barbaric hatred of memory, of civilization, the same hatred that had burned down the Vijecnica, that machine-gunned the paintings. One day we got the news: They have burned your library.

I did everything I could to find out the full truth. I managed to put the pieces together after several months of searching and questioning eyewitnesses. Not only had all our possessions been burned but an entire ritual had been per-



By ANNER in Wiener Zeitung (Vienna) © 1994 Syndication

formed for the occasion. Armed men had forced people out of their apartments to "watch the burning of the Ustase library of Ivan Lovrenovic," a reference to the Nazi-Croatian fascists.

The scene of burning books is not unknown in European history. Yet books were last burned under totalitarian regimes, and it was exactly this past decade that saw the collapse of such regimes.

This makes Sarajevo's and Bosnia's experience even more horrifying. It illuminates post-Communist European civilization with the flame of the great Alexandrian Library of Egypt.

It is possible for anyone who identifies with Western civilization to remain calm in the face of the hatred that burned down the Vijecnica, that murdered the paintings, that burns private libraries and intimate memories?

If permitted, that hatred would burn down the human world.

One chilly evening, at sunset, I walked to the ruins of the Vijecnica. Nothing left but steep, high

walls. Up above where the glass dome had been, a clear sky with a few stars in it. Sturdy marble columns grotesquely melted from the flames, crumpled as in Dali's fantastic visions. Nowhere anything that makes sense.

I jump over torn, entangled pipes, wires, cables, broken pieces of metal shelves — everything ugly, filthy, sodden from recent rain.

I stop before the half-blocked door of the cellar. I hear voices. I flick on my lighter. Some sobbing, erased children's faces, stopped in the middle of a snack, are looking at me.

The children cling to pieces of bread they have in their hands, as if scared that I might take it away from them. I leave them in their solitary darkness.

I am reminded of Saint-Exupéry: "In each of these little heads a Mozart has been murdered."

All in all, there is more self-pity available to wallow in now than there was during the Great Depression when your grandparents lived in grimy little houses with newspaper shifted in the cracks and worked so hard their bodies burn at night.

Complaining was against their religion, though. They believed that if you smile, you'll feel better. And so they were big on throwing parties. People back then liked to stand around a piano and sing. People danced at parties and they told jokes that made each other laugh.

Today, when people my age give a party, we sit slumped in a circle and talk about sexual harassment and child abuse and people weep and uncover painful memories and some gay guys say doesn't understand what all the fuss is about.

The writer, author of "Letters Home: A War Memoir," contributed this account to the International Herald Tribune.

The Class of '94 Needs To Throw Itself a Party

By Garrison Keillor

NEW YORK — Exhausted Faculty. Anxious Graduates. Weepy Parents and Angry Taxpayers. It's a great privilege to be your commencement speaker, but nevertheless I will be brief.

First, my congratulations. I wish you a good career and a

Then other people throw up their arms and scream at him and at each other and someone makes a little joke and other people glare at him — how can you? — and finally when everyone is bummed out or livid with anger, we go home and write in our journals about how awful everyone was.

I'm sorry, but this is not civilized. It isn't even nice.

As your commencement speaker, I ought to be orating about America's role in the world or about the value of hard work; America is a great country and her role in the world is to stand up for democracy and the freedom of the human spirit while waging hard-headed diplomacy. Work is a necessity and a privilege, and if you do your job and do it well, you can look an ybody straight in the eye.

But I am less worried about our vision and our industry than about our lack of humor.

The greatness of America is that it produces exuberant geniuses, such as Louis Armstrong and Fred Astaire and John Updike and Leonard Bernstein. We are meant to be a jazzy people who talk big talk and jump up on the table and dance. We aren't supposed to be dumpy and gum and brood over old injuries. Laughter is what proves our humanity, and the ability to give a terrific party is a sign of true class.

When Moses came down from the mountain with the clay tablets, he said, "Folks, I was able to talk to God and jump up on the table and dance. We aren't supposed to be dumpy and gum and brood over old injuries. Laughter is what proves our humanity, and the ability to give a terrific party is a sign of true class.

So I call on this class of 1994 to throw itself a party. Sit in the moonlight and drink Champagne or put beans up your nose and tell limericks; do what needs to be done. Just be sure not to spend much money or drink if you're going to drive, and don't invite me, I'd only slow you down.

Get together in a comfortable place with people you like a lot, dance, be romantic, be silly, and see if you can get each other laughing by making fun of your elders.

Satire, kids, is your sacred duty as Americans. Be funny. Poke them, cows and make them moo.

The writer is author, most recently, of "The Book of Guys." He contributed this peroration to The New York Times.

From the Beaches to the Seine: Surprise, Sacrifice and Some Good Luck

By John C. Ausland

O SLO — The Allied strategic concept for Operation Overlord was simple. It was to transport forces from England to France, secure a bridgehead, and then move across France to the Seine River.

There also would be a landing in southern France. However, because the number of landing craft was limited, this would take place weeks

after we went ashore in Normandy.

The difficult advance on the Italian peninsula would be continued, if only to tie down German divisions. Under the grand strategy approved at Tehran, there would also be a major Soviet offensive on the Eastern Front shortly after the Allied landing.

The location and exact timing of our landings on June 6 took the German commanders by surprise. Allied deception had reinforced Hitler's conviction that they would take place at the Pas de Calais, where the Channel is narrowest. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, lulled by the bad weather, had gone to Germany to celebrate his wife's birthday. Nevertheless, the German forces in Normandy soon pulled themselves together and put up a determined resistance.

We were lucky to have Hitler calling the shots, rather than the commander in chief in the west, General Gerd von Rundstedt. Convincing that Normandy was a diversion, Hitler hesitated to redeploy his armored divisions from the Pas de Calais area. After he ordered them to move to Normandy, their progress was retarded by constant attacks by Allied aircraft. These were in turn helped by Allied intelligence, which had broken the German code and was reading German radio traffic. At a critical point, for example, the headquarters of Panzer Group West was demolished.

Despite the tactical surprise, the success of the Allied forces varied from beach to beach. Colonel James Van Fleet's 8th Regiment of the 4th Infantry Division, with which I came ashore, landed on Utah Beach to the south of where it was supposed to. This was fortunate, since German defenses there were less effective than where we were expected to land.

Since I went directly inland from the beach, our luck was only brought fully home to me when I revisited the beach in 1984, in connection with the 40th anniversary of the landings. I shuddered as I looked at the concrete bunkers

that would have confronted us had we gone ashore at where we were supposed to.

As it was, with the help of the 82d and 101st Airborne Divisions, the 8th spent the first night miles inland, not far from Ste.-Mère-Eglise, which was held by paratroopers.

Three weeks later, the 4th and 79th Divisions captured Cherbourg. The attack upon the Contentin Peninsula was, however, hard fighting.

The 4th lost nearly 800 killed, mostly in the rifle companies — an extremely high casualty rate. Its commander, General Raymond Barton, observed that his division was not the one with which he came ashore.

Furthermore, the Germans had wreaked such damage to the port of Cherbourg that it was a long time before it could be fully used.

The 1st and 29th Divisions ran into unexpectedly strong resistance on Omaha Beach, a German division having moved into that area shortly before the landing. Despite heavy casualties, the U.S. forces managed to push inland. This story has been told many times, but no more dramatically than by Bruce Briley Jr., who was there in his book "The Story of D-Day."

Lieutenant Briley had the same job as mine, to locate positions for the 12 artillery pieces of his unit, the 11th Field Artillery Battalion.

This unit suffered an even worse fate than my 29th Field Artillery Battalion. The 29th came ashore with eight self-propelled howitzers, after a landing craft with the other four hit a mine. The 11th got only one ashore, since waves swamped the fragile landing craft nearby, had to be towed ashore by a German landing craft.

After extremely heavy fighting, the 29th and 35th Divisions captured a demolished St. Lô.

I shuddered as I looked at the concrete bunkers that would have confronted us had we gone ashore where we were supposed to.

sions of the 7th Corps under General J. Lawton Collins attacked up to a road running from St. Lô west to Periers, which was captured by the 30th Division.

By this time, General Montgomery, in overall command of the land forces, and General Omar Bradley, in command of the Americans, were under heavy pressure to get moving. In both Washington and London, there was fear that Allied forces would get bogged down.

Despite the shock of this experience, most of the units were able to move forward over the muck landscape left by the bombers. Lieutenant General Fritz Bayerlein commanded the Panzer Lehr Division, which took the brunt of the bombing. He later commented, "The survivors were like madmen and could not be used for anything." This was not entirely true, but the resistance was certainly lighter than it would otherwise have been.

This attack took place on July 25. The following day, General Collins turned his armored division loose. The breakout that ensued was accompanied by a spectacular campaign by General Patton's 3d Army, which was activated on the west coast on Aug. 1.

After the failure of a German counteroffensive launched at Mortain in the early hours of Aug. 7, the Allies swept across southern France. In the process, they destroyed a great many German forces in a pocket near Falaise.

Martin Blümensee, who wrote the official U.S. Army account of the fighting in Normandy, describes this operation in his recent book

of the attack. Although the bombing phase of the attack prepared the way for converting a stalemate into a breakout, it was at the price of more than 100 dead and 500 wounded when a number of the bombs fell on those of us in the front lines.

There has been considerable controversy over why so many of our men were killed and wounded by our bombers. General Bradley maintained it was because they did not attack parallel to the St. Lô-Périers road, as requested. The air commanders insisted that they had not agreed to this, for operational reasons.

General Bradley described it as "a serious breach of good faith in planning." This was remarkably strong language for an American general to use about the Allied air force commanders.

Whatever happened at that indecisive planning conference among the generals, the reality was that a southern wind blew dust and debris northward and obscured the road, which was the bomb line. For some reason, there were no communications between the ground forces and the bombers. As a result, many bombs fell in scattered patterns on our positions. I was saved by the fact that I was on a country lane that had high hedgerows on each side.

To the rear of where I was,

Lieutenant General Lesley J. McNair was killed when one of the bombs fell near him. So were more than a hundred others.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Arms for the Bosnians

To President Alija Izetbegovic's request that the arms embargo against Bosnia-Herzegovina be lifted, the leader of the French government's list in the forthcoming European elections, Dominique Baudis, responded that increasing the number of weapons in this war-torn region could only increase the risk of death, thus echoing President François Mitterrand's statement that peace could not be served by "adding war to war."

This position reflects the consensus of the democratic press and the political world, and the West European nations are proclaiming, by word and deed, that peace is

Who Needs Sanctions?

Haini, which seems unlikely to be acquiesced in by the international community, has been subjected to sanctions. North Korea is hell-bent on getting nuclear weapons, but U.S. sanctions, let alone any other action, seem increasingly unlikely. I don't know if the U.S. government frightened the other side, but it certainly frightened me.

TULLIA M. LYNCH
Munich

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

CLAUDE DOUBRINSKY
Tours, France

sight in making such a decision. I applaud her doctors, who accepted the fact that it was time to stop trying. And I applaud the family for not getting in the way. Such respect for dying is something that could help alleviate the health care crisis that America is now facing.

What struck me most about the death of Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis is that she went home.

I applaud her courage and fore-

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Living in a Two-Hander

Cronyn and Tandy: *Lifetimes of Achievement*

By Mel Gussow
New York Times Service

EASTON, Connecticut — Hume Cronyn and Jessica Tandy have often held the stage by themselves in two-character plays, which the English call two-handers.

Although they have a close bond with their family and friends, their life has itself been a two-hander: individually and together, they have been showered with awards: Tony, Emmy, Obies, Kennedy Center honors, the Common Wealth Award — 50 or 60 prizes altogether, by Cronyn's count.

They seem to be missing only a Nobel Prize ("What for?" asks Tandy, "Court Jester?"), and, in his case, an Oscar. He was nominated once, in 1944, for "The Seventh Cross." His wife won for "Driving Miss Daisy" in 1990.

This year when the Tony administration committee decided to give its first lifetime achievement award, the choice naturally was America's first acting couple.

Although Cronyn can joke, "It's a little like a premature obituary; better give it to them while they're still vertical," they will accept it with alacrity (on June 12) because the theater is, in his words, "home and mother."

The Cronyns live in a two-story Dutch colonial house on five acres in this quiet country community.

A visit there last week fell during a rare pause in their professional life. Tandy had acted in two movies in the past year, including "Nobody's Fool" with Paul Newman (who lives nearby), and they starred together in "To Dance with the White Dog" on the Hallmark Hall of Fame on television.

For the moment, neither had anything on tap; she is considering acting in a film directed by Kathy Bates, and the screenplay that Cronyn and his writing partner, Susan Cooper, did for the Amex Tyler novel "Dinner at the Homesick

Restaurant" is once again edging toward production.

The conversation began in their large, cheerful living room, decorated with Eskimo Inuit sculptures, continued in Cronyn's nest, book-lined study, then moved to the dining room for lunch.

Comfortable though their house is, it is a fair distance from the grand houses of their past. For many years, they designed and created their own homes: An elegant lake-side estate in Pound Ridge, New York, and, before that, at Children's Bay Cay in the Bahamas.

With a land grant from the Canadian government — Cronyn was born in London, Ontario, Tandy in London, England — they carved out a breathtaking retreat on a previously uninhabited island, surrounded by white sand beaches. This was where they escaped between acting assignments, and where their children, Christopher, Tandy and Susan (Tandy's daughter from her previous marriage, to the actor Jack Hawkes) spent their recording her past.

Tandy, who is 84, looks frail, but her voice and her memory are crystal clear.

When her husband talks about having started his career in 1931, she quickly interjects that she began in 1927. Despite fighting against what he called "chronic clinical depression," which can send him upstairs to his "sulking room," next to his study, Cronyn is 82 and vigorous and athletic.

Eagerly he undertook two recent ventures. A New York University film student sent him a script for a movie. He decided to play the role, but when he learned that he was to be paid a quarter of the \$38,000 budget, he declined his salary. He is also busily updating film footage from an African safari they went on 30 years ago. For this documentary film, he is planning to return to East Africa in July.

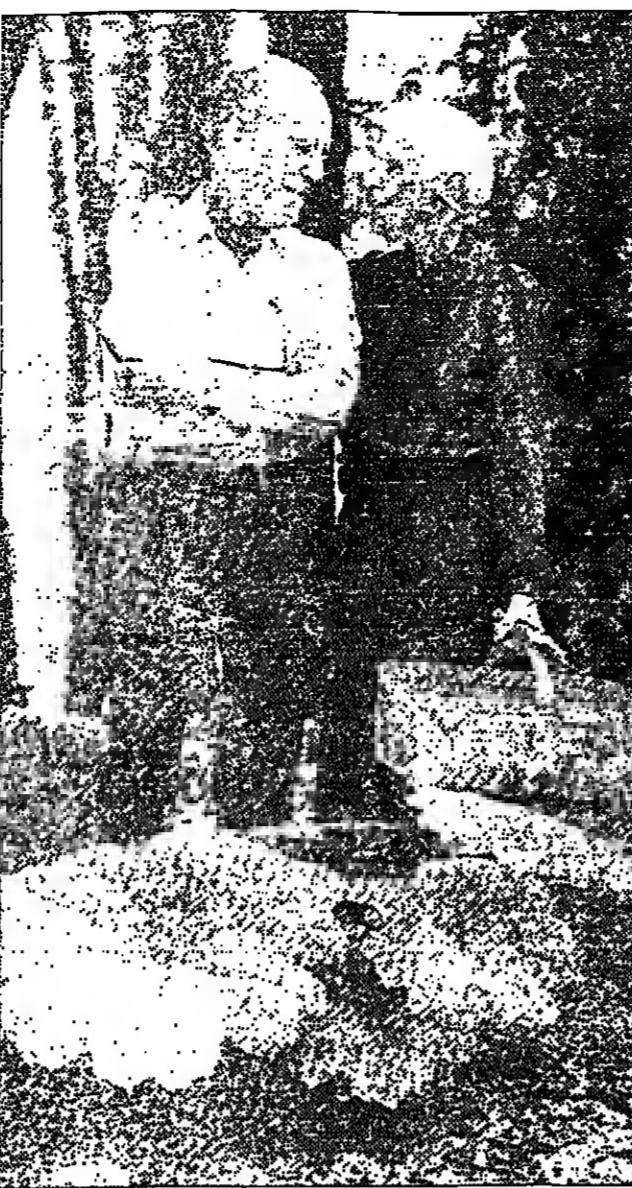
Despite their age and her bout with cancer, they retain their resilience. They cannot imagine retiring. "If you don't act," Tandy said, "you're just going to lose it." A brief time without working sends Cronyn into anxiety. He reads scripts and books avidly in search of new projects.

The Cronyns grow weary of hearing themselves exiled for their compatibility.

Inevitably in interviews, they are asked, "How have you made it work?" Once, on "60 Minutes,"

they seem to be missing only a Nobel Prize ("What for?" asks Tandy, "Court Jester?"), and, in his case, an Oscar. He was nominated once, in 1944, for "The Seventh Cross." His wife won for "Driving Miss Daisy" in 1990.

This year when the Tony adminis-



Suzanne DeClerck/The New York Times

Hume Cronyn and Jessica Tandy: "We're both perfect."

and farsightedness, now he talked her into plays like "The Fourposter," which she was quick to dismiss. It became one of their longest-running hits.

On a wall outside his study are small posters selected from their substantial body of work: For them, plays by Edward Albee and Samuel Beckett; for her, "A Streetcar Named Desire"; for him, Richard Burton's "Hamlet" (in which

he played Polonius) and "The Merry Wives of Windsor," in which he gave a hilarious performance at the Guthrie Theatre in Minneapolis and the Mark Taper Forum in Los Angeles.

"It was the best thing I ever did," he said. "Nothing gave me as much satisfaction." With consternation, he added, "Now I play kindly old men or objectionable old men who have a heart of gold."

Before Menotti's departure, the festival announced that because of a mounting deficit, the season (which ends Sunday) would run only 12 days this year, down from 17, with the number of events also sharply reduced. In fact, Rhodes has crammed in 110 events, hardly fewer than last year. And the debt, he reports, is under control.

The festival's continuing commitment to young performers was evident in two chamber concerts at the Dock Street Theatre, with several excellent performances, and the international mix was striking.

Charles Wadsworth, the pianist who directs the chamber series, played a Kreisler Prelude and Allegro with an excellent young violinist, Nokuthula Ngwenya. Ngwenya, 17, is the very personification of multiculturalism, having been born in Los Angeles to Zimbabwean and Japanese parents. Chee Yun (a Korean violinist), Alban Gerhardt (a German cellist) and Anne-Marie McDermott (an American pianist) gave a stirring full-bodied account of Brahms's B-major Trio.

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But what emerged seemed self-conscious, al-

Drama at Barcelona Opera

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

BARCELONA, Spain — On Jan. 31, the Gran Teatre del Liceu, the largest and most prestigious opera house in Spain, was devastated by a fire that left the auditorium and stage a smoking shell.

Now, after a nasty fight involving private seat-owners and public authorities, squabbling politicians, Spanish-Catalan tensions, aggrieved artists, dueling prima donnas and even intimations of the beyond, plans are about to be announced to rebuild and modernize the theater and to reopen it in 1997. But there are those within the theater administration, including Albin Hansen, the artistic director, who are doubtful that the target date can be met.

On Monday, a meeting of the consortium of interested parties is scheduled to formalize a complex agreement by which the reconstruction can proceed. Already, charred beams and twisted rubble have been largely removed from the auditorium, which now looks rather like the Coliseum in Rome.

Aside from fervent attestations of the will to rebuild and fund-raising campaigns announced by Pascual Maragall, the mayor of Barcelona and a rival to Jordi Pujol, the governor of Catalonia, the days following the Liceu catastrophe were marked mostly by the bizarre.

Two of Spain's leading prima donnas, Victoria de los Angeles and Montserrat Caballe, toured the ruins with photographers in tow. Each took it upon herself to embody the spirit of the Liceu and implied that the other was doing it for the publicity. De los Angeles said Caballe's visit "makes me laugh." As soon as someone dies, the vultures move in," she added sweetly.

On the occult front, it turned out that the Liceu had been built in 1847 on the site of a convent torn down in 1832. Mother Rafols, a nun, responded rather uncharitably at the time by predicting that the opera house would be struck first by fire, then by a bomb and finally by a collapse.

The fire arrived in 1861, burning out the interior in exactly the same way as this year's fire; etchings from 1861 and photographs from 1994 look eerily alike. The theater in those simpler days was rebuilt within a year, but in 1893 a terrorist bomb killed 14 people. Now the roof has collapsed, although it also collapsed in 1861. Actually, the entire theater didn't collapse either time, and that, along with a pre-fire modernization plan, is Barcelona's biggest advantage when it comes to a prompt rebuilding of this city landmark.

Walking down Las Ramblas, the main thoroughfare, one hardly notices anything amiss. The theater's modest facade is intact, as is its main foyer and ornate

central stairway, which dates from 1847. The private box-holders' club is also untouched, as is the conservatory upstairs. But beyond that, all is devastation.

Officials had already proposed a modernization plan in the mid-1980s, recognizing the theater's susceptibility to fire along with its generally antiquated condition, said Joaquim de Nadal, the city councilman in charge of cultural affairs.

De Nadal said the idea was to improve access of scenery through the warren of commercial and residential structures around the theater (mostly by tearing them down and replacing them with opera-related buildings), to permit repertory performances by building side stages and scenery storage space, to modernize backstage equipment and improve sightlines and, finally, to update fire protection.

Work was delayed — disastrously, as it turned out

— by the mayor's unwillingness to proceed before the 1991 elections without a political consensus. But before the fire, a relocation and compensation agreement had been reached with the inhabitants of the adjoining buildings, several of whom vanguard artists (protesting banners still festoon the facade) and financing for the reconstruction was in place. Indeed, it was a welder's spark from preliminary modernization work that touched off the fire.

About \$30 million had been pledged for the modernization. It is estimated (final figures will not be available until mid-June) that the audience reconstruction will cost another \$30 million, and additional work another \$8 million. Insurance companies are paying \$14 million, with some help expected from sponsors. The city, the Catalan region and the national government are to contribute roughly one-third each of the rest, with Madrid paying a slightly higher proportional share (37.5 percent).

Aside from physical reconstruction, there is the painful issue of what will happen to the company — in the orchestra, the chorus, the technical personnel — in this four-year interregnum.

Hanseroth, a German who became artistic director in 1990 and who had already agreed before the fire to become general director in Hamburg in 1997, said his idea had been to carry on with the normal subsidy and attempt to present the full repertory in alternative spaces.

But from the outset, he said, the politicians had chosen to allocate two-thirds of the operating budget for reconstruction, leaving the company with only a skeleton schedule and forcing the orchestra and chorus into unemployment for at least five months a year. "What good will it be to smash the theater and have no one to perform in it?" Hanseroth wondered.

"Everybody here says the Catalans can do the job on schedule," he added dubiously. "But I am not very confident about the opening date."

After the Bickering and Resignations, Spoleto USA Is Alive and Well

By James R. Oestreich
New York Times Service

CHARLESTON, South Carolina — Three days into the Spoleto Festival USA, John Kennedy sounded an unofficial keynote in the first of the 20th-Century Perspectives concerts he directs at Grace Episcopal Church.

Pointing to a theme of redemption in the programming this year (most notably in Beethoven's "Fidelio"), he opened with Henry Cowell's brash "Return," written in 1940 when Cowell was released from a three-year prison term.

Kennedy directed the series from 1990 to 1992 but bailed out last year after a dispute with the new music director, Steven Mercurio. Now everything has changed. Gian Carlo Menotti, who founded the festival in 1977 and directed it through 1985, resigned last fall after years of farcical bickering with the board and the city, and Milton Rhodes, the former director of the American Council for the Arts, took over as general manager.

Mercurio left, and his predecessor, Spiros Argiris, was reinstated as part of a triumvirate of artistic directors. Kennedy's brief exile has ended, and most important, despite predictions in Menotti-loyalist quarters,

Spoleto has survived seemingly in fine shape and with a palpable sense of tranquillity.

Before Menotti's departure, the festival announced that because of a mounting deficit, the season (which ends Sunday) would run only 12 days this year, down from 17, with the number of events also sharply reduced. In fact, Rhodes has crammed in 110 events, hardly fewer than last year. And the debt, he reports, is under control.

The festival's continuing commitment to young performers was evident in two chamber concerts at the Dock Street Theatre, with several excellent performances, and the international mix was striking.

Charles Wadsworth, the pianist who directs the chamber series, played a Kreisler Prelude and Allegro with an excellent young violinist, Nokuthula Ngwenya. Ngwenya, 17, is the very personification of multiculturalism, having been born in Los Angeles to Zimbabwean and Japanese parents. Chee Yun (a Korean violinist), Alban Gerhardt (a German cellist) and Anne-Marie McDermott (an American pianist) gave a stirring full-bodied account of Brahms's B-major Trio.

Under Menotti, opera was the hallmark of the festival, and again this year, two opera productions are at the heart of the schedule: "Fidelio" and Handel's "Acis and Galatea." But what emerged seemed self-conscious, al-

most embarrassed: opera in spite of itself. Both works pose almost insuperable dramatic problems, "Fidelio" famously so, and in each case the director chooses to sidestep them.

Nikolaus Lehnhoff opes for the deconstruction gambit in "Fidelio." At several junctures, an annoying know-it-all stands before the audience and pontificates about artifice; not only the ruses in "Fidelio" but also the inherent unreality of opera itself. Since any possibility of compelling drama is thus written off, it hardly matters that Lehnhoff dispenses with all the spoken dialogue, reducing Act 1 to a quick series of set pieces played out on Thomas Gabriel's abstract stage.

As for "Acis," the director, Ulderico Man- ani, writes: "It is an opera in which no special event occurs . . . It is more appropriate to speak of contemplation rather than of action." Perhaps: Acis, a shepherd, loves Galatea, a water nymph. The cyclops Polyphemus takes a shine to Galatea, too, and, spurned and jealous, mortally clobbers Acis with a boulder. Galatea magically brings Acis back to life as a spring.

But Manani does not even make an attempt at persuasive drama, and what he offers for contemplation throughout this gentle romp is unifying and often glibly. Nymphs and swains in Nikes and swans seem ready for a softball game in Central Park.

'Arcadia': Theatricals and Chaos Theory

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Tom Stoppard's "Arcadia" moves from the National to the Haymarket with a new cast and one well able in Trevor Nunn's agile production to raise the play's ultimate cry: "It's wanting to know that makes us matter." This is what links "Arcadia" to such earlier Stoppards as "Jumper" and "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead."

On a second viewing, some of the apparent obscurities of his time-traveling analysis of chaos theory and the Second Law of Thermodynamics become more clear. But from its opening academic gag ("Carnal embrace? The act of throwing one's arms around a side

of beef") to the final dance of death and rebirth three hours later, this is a hugely theatrical treat, accessible on first viewing. Roger Allam and Joanne Pearce lead the new team.

"Arcadia" is about more than the gathering of knowledge, however; it's about the jokes and tricks of history, and the way in which abstract theories can be turned into a reality. In this endeavor, we have Allam, the flashy media don and Pearce as his undercutter opponent, but they are only two of a dozen characters, each intricately linked and cross-referenced over two centuries in an open marriage of science and the arts. If Stoppard lived or worked in Paris, this is the script that would get him into the Academie Francaise. As it is, we have to hope that a tourist audience

at the Haymarket will not be deterred by the sheer brilliance of the verbal fireworks from looking at the darkness all around them, for this is a play about people who cannot connect until it is almost too late and for whom both scientists and historians often offer cold comfort.

The Atlantic crossing can still prove surprisingly rough. Seen off-Broadway last year, during a long and successful New York run, "Whoop-Dee-Doo!" is one of the most inventive revues I had ever seen. A strange, quirky celebration of gay vaudeville, it managed simultaneously to be a lament for lost glitter and an angry affirmation of survival in the face of AIDS.

In moving the show to the suitably sublime tackiness of the King's Head in Islington, however, something has been lost in the translation. This is still as baroque and bizarre a show as you will ever see performed by eight middle-aged men in glasses, but an English cast (splendidly led by the ineffable Christopher Biggins) and an Eng-

lish audience seem less at home with the sharpness of this satire. Revue as a concept remains so dead over here that most theatergoers under 40 think of it as a misspelling of "review," while the peculiarly American mix of gay rage and vaudeville valetudinity is also oddly as foreign to us as a banana daiquiri.

For all that, "Whoop-Dee-Doo!" is a high-camp, wildly politically incorrect response to a sexual plague: a cheapskate, catchpenny, joyous affirmation of the power of theater to rise above underhanded awfulness and say something about the survival of enjoyment under pressure. Philip George's production, here as in New York, is a masterpiece of minuscule tawdriness.

WHEN "The Bed Before Yesterday" (Almeida) opened 20 years ago, it was notable for giving Joan Plowright a long and successful career in a West End comedy, and for the fact that its author had just written it at the age of 89. Ben Travers, Big Ben himself, was then enjoying a huge revival of interest in his classic Aldwych farces ("Plunder" and "Banana Ridge") were simultaneously on show in London), mixed with a feeling of faint guilt that he had been so ignored for about half a century. But this, his last play, was always, in his own words, "a cuckoo in the nest."

Not so much a farce as a dark comedy of belated sexual awakening, it has unaccountably now been moved to Coronation Year, 1953, from its 1939 specification, and Brenda Blethyn has a hard time rivaling Plowright as the frigid haridan who discovers sex just in the nick of time; Charles Kay is, how-

ever, superb as her bemused husband. Travers was unquestionably the century's greatest British farceur, but here he was attempting something different, a play in which we would care about his characters rather than simply laugh at them, and as a result, "The Bed Before Yesterday" treaded that more difficult and dangerous line of stage borderlines, the one separating comedy from farce. In moving it forward to 1953, the director, Peter Wood, has created more problems than he has solved, for the sexual mores of the times were already very different from those of the early '30s, and a rather half-hearted subplot never quite gets itself together.

For all that, Travers was a master of comic situation and character, and even in his late 80s there was a genial assurance and genuine warmth to his writing, which would still be the envy of many of his successors.

his cassettes on the streets of London. Moving to Venice Beach, California, he worked the boardwalk. "I just heard one of the best singers in the world," the singer-songwriter Michael Penn told the producer Tony Berg, "and he was right under my window." Critics compare Ted Hawkins to Sam Cooke and Otis Redding, although he's coming as much from blues as blues.

• "LADY DAY AND PRES," 1937-1941 (Night & Day): Listening to the best of Billie Holiday and Lester Young together you also hear the best of both individually. A new 2-CD compilation from a small, smart French company.

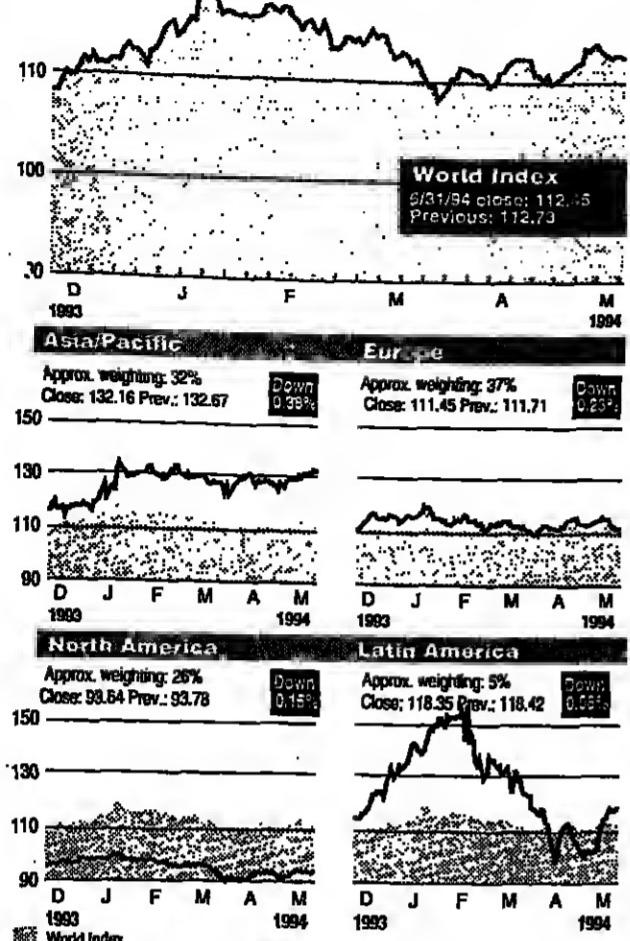
Mike Zwerin

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THE TRIB INDEX: 112.45

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.

120



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked.

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MARKET DIARY

Falling Treasuries Undermine Stocks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Falling Treasury bond prices resulted in a mixed showing for the stock market, where trading was thin after the Memorial Day holiday weekend.

The Dow Jones industrial average edged up 1.23 point, to 7,58.37, but losing issues outnumbered gains ones by a 3-to-4 ratio.

U.S. Stocks

on the New York Stock Exchange.

Stocks took their cue from the bond market, where the price of the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond fell 12/32, or 86 1/32, sending the yield to 7.43 percent, up from 7.39 percent Friday.

Bonds were weighed down by rising commodity prices, which investors see as a sign of impending inflation. Rising inflation also would be likely to spur the Federal Reserve Board to raise interest rates again.

"It's alarming for those watching the Fed," said David Duerson, a trader at BA Securities in San Francisco.

Many investors are worried about buying bonds before Friday, when the U.S. government is due to release employment data for May. A jump in nonfarm payrolls also could prompt the Fed to act.

In the stock market, gains by major banking companies as well

as food, gold and oil stocks offset weakness in retailing, electric utility, beverage and computer issues.

Citicorp rose 3/8, to 39 1/2.

Countrywide Credit jumped 1/2 to 175 in active trading. The mortgage company has been rumored to be a takeover target.

Blockbuster Entertainment was the most actively traded U.S. stock, gaining 1/2 to 28 1/2 on a buy recommendation from Robertson, Sievers & Co.

American Barrick Resources rose 3/8 to 24 1/2 in step with rising gold prices. Gold for June delivery on the Commodity Exchange rose \$2.40 an ounce, to \$387.10.

In over-the-counter trading, Cellular Technical Services fell 1/2 to 11 1/2. The company said a software contract with McCaw Cellular Communications might not be worth as much as the \$100 million value that some have attributed to it.

Apple Computer fell 11/16 to 29 1/2 after it sold shares of its PowerMac may have slowed because of a lack of software created for the computer.

American Express rose 1/2 to 17 1/2 and Lehman Brothers fell 1/2 to 18. Lehman was formally split from American Express Tuesday.

Chevron rose 3/8 to 87 1/2 after it was raised to "above average" from "neutral" by Merrill Lynch.

(Bloomberg, AP)

Focus on Trade Talks Pulls Dollar Higher

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — The dollar rose against most major currencies Tuesday, buoyed by optimism that the United States and Japan would make progress in trade negotiations set to resume this week.

U.S. officials are scheduled to begin talks in Tokyo on Wednesday on insurance services, a spokesman for U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor said Tuesday. Talks on autos and auto

parts are scheduled to start in Washington this week, he said.

The dollar's fate depends on whether the trade talks with Japan are successful, said Karl Halligan, a trader at ING Capital Markets. "That's what everyone is waiting to see."

The dollar closed in New York at 104.780 yen, up from 104.275 Friday. U.S. markets were closed Monday for the holiday. The dollar rose 1.645% Deutsche marks from 1,463.3 to 1,472.27 Swiss francs from 1,402.5 and to 1,426.5 French francs from 5,621.0. The pound, however, edged up to \$1.5105 from \$1.5102.

People are encouraged because at least the two sides are talking again," said David Solin, a partner at Foreign Exchange Analytics, a market consulting firm.

Speculation that the world's central banks are poised to shore up the dollar should it plunge also steadied the currency. The U.S. central bank and 18 other central banks teamed up to buy dollars on May 4, after the dollar fell to a six-month low against the mark and neared its record low against the yen.

Sentiment that European interest rate reductions were nearing an end while U.S. rates had further to rise also kept a floor under the U.S. currency.

Continued from Page 11
With progress on trade, the U.S. government is considered less likely to resume calls for a strong yen to curb Japan's trade surplus, a strategy it pursued last year as the dollar fell 20 percent against the yen. A strong yen makes Japanese exports expensive.

Japan and the U.S. said last week that they would resume formal talks, which collapsed without progress in February. The dollar stayed above 104 yen since that announcement.

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The fact that business growth is focused on the East and Latin America is not a problem but an opportunity," Mr. Sorrell said.

Competition for that business should spur ad agencies to rethink

their traditional sources for developing advertising, the report said.

It caused an upturn in the industry in 1992 when Coca-Cola decided to tap a Hollywood talent agency, Creative Artists Agency, rather than its long-time New York agency, McCann-Erickson, for a large percentage of its creative work. Sony Corp. followed a similar strategy in 1993, using its own Sony Pictures Ad division rather than its agency, Leo Burnett.

Those moves started some ap-

peals, such as WPP's J. Walter Thompson, to explore relationships with Hollywood talent agencies.

The evolution of alternative broadcast television, traditionally the preferred mode for advertising, looking to reach the largest number of people for the lowest cost, is changing the industry.

Independent cable and satellite television channels are becoming increasingly popular in the United States, while in Europe such chan-

nels are expected to compete in roughly equal numbers with broadcast channels by the year 2000.

Interactive media also has implications for advertising. With media becoming increasingly fragmented, agencies have an enormous task ahead of them in figuring out how best to communicate with these ever-shifting audiences.

"Media planning and buying will become more important as fragmentation increases," Mr. Sorrell said.

MEDIA: Future Rife with Pitfalls and Promise for Marketing Industry

Continued from Page 11
for international agencies in China with its population of 1.2 billion, India with 800 million people, and South Africa, with 40 million people. South Africa is a key market because it offers a gateway to a continent 600 million strong.

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Agence France Presse May 31

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Russia to Ease Restrictions on Foreign Banks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Russia will abolish restrictions on foreign banks, probably as soon as Wednesday of next week, the chairman of Russia's Central Bank, Viktor V. Gerashchenko, said Tuesday.

"Pressure has come from several countries and also from Russian commercial banks, which, in their attempt to open subsidiaries overseas, felt like they were running up against a wall," Mr. Gerashchenko said.

The restrictions, which went into force with a decree signed Nov. 17 by President Boris N. Yeltsin, were aimed at protecting the country's domestic banking industry from large Western competitors. They were to remain in effect until January 1996.

Under the measures, foreign banks operating in Russia could only serve foreigners. Those that had begun working with Russian clients prior to the restrictions were unaffected.

But that meant that of the 12 foreign banks awarded licenses to operate in Russia, only three were unaffected by the restrictions.

The decree aroused strong criticism from western countries, which lodged protests and stressed the important role of foreign banks in Russia.

The former decree limiting foreign bank operations was designed

to please Russia's strong anti-Western banking lobby.

"After Yeltsin signed his decree on November 17, we have found ourselves in an awkward situation, especially with the council of the European Union," Mr. Gerashchenko said.

Twelve foreign banks had received licenses before the curbs. These include Crédit Suisse, Chase Manhattan, Citicorp, ABN AMRO and ING of the Netherlands, and Turkey's Yapi Kredi Bank.

Mr. Gerashchenko did not make clear whether all or part of the curbs would be abolished but said the government and central bank were working on two options.

The total capital of foreign banks in the country must not exceed 12 percent of that of Russian banks.

The minimum capital required for Russian banks currently stands at 2 billion rubles (\$1.05 million), well below the \$5 million required for foreign banks.

Central bank officials say that only 7 percent of Russia's 2,048 commercial banks meet the minimum-capital requirement.

Earlier this year, Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin said Russia was likely to review its curbs on foreign banks because a protected environment for local banks was not beneficial.

(AP, Reuters)

French Jobless Rate Rises With Little Relief in Sight

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — France's unemployment rate edged up to 12.3 percent in April, the first rise in four months and an increase that brought joblessness to a record level, the French Labor Ministry said Tuesday.

The ministry said 4,900 new job-seekers were registered, bringing the country's total number to a seasonally adjusted 3,325,800.

April's increase breaks a four-month streak in which the French unemployment rate — already at record levels — held steady at 12.2 percent in March, it said.

Those who entered the unemployment rolls as a result of layoffs grew by 9.3 percent in April.

The jobless rate, based on International Labor Organization criteria, rose to 12.3 percent in April from 12.2 percent in March, it said.

At Hahn, for example, the government is investing 28.5 million DM in an advanced instrument-landing system to try to attract year-round charter business and eventually freight service as well.

The state's conversion committee dreams of turning Hahn into a round-the-clock European

hub for express mail and freight, capable of winning business away from Frankfurt, which is considerably more expensive and increasingly over-crowded.

It will be a "long, arduous way to profitability," Mr. Strutz said. "The real profit comes of not having to pay people unemployment."

The state's investments are already starting to pay off, however, sometimes in unexpected ways. Klaus Hartmann, an airport official, said a computer-driven noise surveillance system being installed to counter locals' fears of increased noise pollution would eventually be marketed to other airports; and a group of local businessmen has bought a couple of small planes and established a fledgling regional airline.

The head of the Frankfurt airport, Continental Europe's busiest, has offered Hahn some needed moral support.

"The airport is worth fighting for," he said

It could be years, maybe decades, before German regions see any kind of a peace dividend for their 40 years of patience.

recently. "It won't be a flop, but success also won't come in a day."

In the meantime, local residents rejoice in the proximity of an airport that offers free parking, pet kennels and a quick, comfortable check-in at a former officer's club.

"No one says anything if you come 20 minutes late," said Rudolf Heidenblut from nearby Eimelhausen, who was on his way to Crete.

Brighton Rabe, who was a community-relations liaison person for the U.S. military for 27 years before her departure from Hahn last August and is now the airport spokeswoman, said the Boeing 737s that land here were routinely full. "Flights to Mallorca are booked for the whole summer," she said.

Hahn is lucky not only in its proximity to Frankfurt, but also in the relative quality of its infrastructure. Though the departing troops took with them the last pieces of cheap U.S. coal that they had imported to heat Hahn's buildings, they left behind well-maintained buildings, tennis courts, a nine-hole golf course and the airstrip.

In Eastern Germany, where the last of 380,000 troops of the former Soviet Union stationed there during the Cold War are making their exit, buildings are routinely stripped of windows, doors and sinks. At Neuruppin, an air base near Berlin, the departing soldiers even tore up the concrete-slab runway and shipped it back home.

In addition, sites used for military training and aircraft maintenance in both Western and Eastern Germany are frequently contaminated and have to be cleaned up, an considerable cost.

Mrs. Rabe, who cried when the last U.S. plane took off from Hahn, was optimistic that the airport's revival will draw back Germans who left when it closed. "We just had some people come into our office and ask about flights to Berlin," she said. "That's a start."

Scharping Defends German Tax Plans

Reuters

BONN — The Social Democratic Party leader, Rudolf Scharping, defended his party's tax plan to German business executives on Tuesday, claiming it would allow for more consumption and lower labor costs than that of the ruling coalition.

Speaking at the annual conference of the Federation of German Industry, Mr. Scharping attempted to alleviate fears among business people that his party would pursue tax-and-spend policies if it won elections on Oct. 16.

He defended his plans to impose a 10 percent tax on high incomes in place of a general 7.5 percent "solidarity surcharge," which Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition plans to reintroduce from January 1995.

Mr. Scharping said the solidarity charge would hit people on low incomes, discouraging the unemployed from taking low-paying jobs and lead to higher social security payments.

He also said Mr. Kohl's tax would lead to a drop in private consumption and discourage unions from accepting moderate wage increases.

"If consumption declines, investment will not take off," Mr. Scharping said. "No economy expands if capacity is unused."

The Social Democratic leader said his proposed 10 percent levy would affect only the wealthiest 20 percent of the population and have less impact on consumption. Unions would be less likely to seek large raises, wage costs would fall and investment would be encouraged.

"Cutting supplementary wage costs is the key economic question. The tax levy is much less important," Mr. Scharping said, noting that the Bundesbank had been cutting interest rates partly in response to moderate pay deals in Germany this year.

Opinion polls show Mr. Scharping's initial strong lead over Mr. Kohl dwindling, although the Social Democratic leader is still ahead in terms of personal popularity.

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Investor's Europe

| Frankfurt DAX | London FTSE 100 Index | Paris CAC 40 |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 2400 | 2500 | 2400 |
| 2300 | 3400 | 2300 |
| 2200 | 3300 | 2200 |
| 2100 | 3200 | 2100 |
| 2000 | 3100 | 2000 |
| D J F M A M 1993 | Tuesday Close | Tuesday Close |
| 2000 | 2000 | 2000 |
| D J F M A M 1994 | Prev. % Change | Prev. % Change |
| 1993 1994 | | |
| Amsterdam AEX | 400.77 | 402.42 |
| Brussels Stock Index | 7,877.16 | 7,734.71 |
| Frankfurt DAX | 2,127.70 | 2,116.15 |
| Frankfurt FAZ | 798.66 | 803.85 |
| Helsinki HEX | 1,783.80 | 1,805.43 |
| London Financial Times 30 | 2,354.20 | 2,346.90 |
| London FTSE 100 | 2,870.50 | 2,866.40 |
| Madrid General Index | 326.55 | 329.65 |
| Milan MIB | 1,181.00 | 1,188.00 |
| Paris CAC 40 | 2,029.90 | 2,052.51 |
| Stockholm Affarsverket | 1,864.96 | 1,893.11 |
| Vienna Stock Index | 446.21 | 449.29 |
| Zurich SBS | 964.14 | 970.55 |

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Montedison SpA said its operating results for the first four months of 1994 were improved from a year earlier, largely because of its restructuring plan, but added that "the journey is still a long one."

- Winterthur Schweizerische Versicherungs-Gesellschaft said the insurer's 1994 financial income would rise at about the same pace as in 1993, when it gained 20 percent, to 3.45 billion Swiss francs (\$2 billion).

- KLM Royal Dutch Airlines said it would cut 139 positions from its work force of about 29,000 in the current financial year, ending March 31, 1995, and said it was helping those affected seek other jobs.

- Bouygues SA said real-estate sales were expected to fall about 13 percent, to 4 billion francs (\$711 million), but the French construction company said "the trough has been reached."

- Britain's transport secretary, John MacGregor, cleared a code-sharing arrangement between Delta Air Lines and Virgin Atlantic Airways, allowing the two to carry each other's passengers to their next destination after their arrival in Britain or America; the deal awaits U.S. approval.

- Amstrad PLC named an executive of Philips Electronics NV, David Rogers, as its chief executive, succeeding Alan Sugar, the U.K. electronics company's founder, who has said he would remain as chairman.

Reuters, Bloomberg, AFX

Philip Morris in Ukraine Deal

Bloomberg Business News

KIEV — Philip Morris Cos., aiming to grab new cigarette factories across Eastern Europe, said Tuesday that it bought a 51 percent stake in a Ukrainian tobacco factory.

Philip Morris estimated Ukraine's cigarette market as the 15th largest in the world, with annual demand of about 75 billion cigarettes. It estimated demand in the entire former Communist bloc, a company spokesman said.

The company refused to disclose

Banque Générale du Luxembourg in 1993: Operations and results show strong growth

75th anniversary in 1994 of the bank's founding in 1919

- Vigorous expansion of customer deposits
- Intensification of Private Banking services
- Increase in lending to corporate and private customers
- Significant growth in commission income
- Major revenue contribution from trading in financial and monetary markets

Consolidated key data

(in million USD)

| | 1992 | 1993 | Differential 93/92 |
|---|--------|--------|--------------------|
| Balance sheet total | 18,115 | 20,566 | + 13.5% |
| Customers' deposits | 12,487 | 14,448 | + 15.7% |
| Loans and advances to customers | 3,139 | 3,824 | + 21.8% |
| Loans and advances to credit institutions | 8,440 | 10,139 | + 20.1% |
| Own funds (1) | 788 | 882 | + 11.8% |
| Net profit for the year | 12.4 | 68.6 | + 30.9% |
| Dividend per share (in USD) (2) | 23.3 | 2.8 | + 20.0% |
| Jubilee dividend per share (in USD) (2) | | | |

(1) after allocations of 1993 profit (2) gross Exchange rate: 31.12.93 : 1 USD = 38.10 LUF

The annual report is available from the Corporate Secretariat in French, German and English.



BANQUE GÉNÉRALE DU LUXEMBOURG

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BANQUE GÉNÉRALE DU LUXEMBOURG S.A. - 27, AVENUE MONTEZI, L-2951 LUXEMBOURG, TEL.: (352) 47 99 1
SUBSIDIARY: BANQUE GÉNÉRALE DU LUXEMBOURG (SUISSE) S.A., RENNWEID 57, CH-8023 ZÜRICH, TEL.: (41) 1. 211 22 20
REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES: FRANKFURT, HONG KONG, MILAN

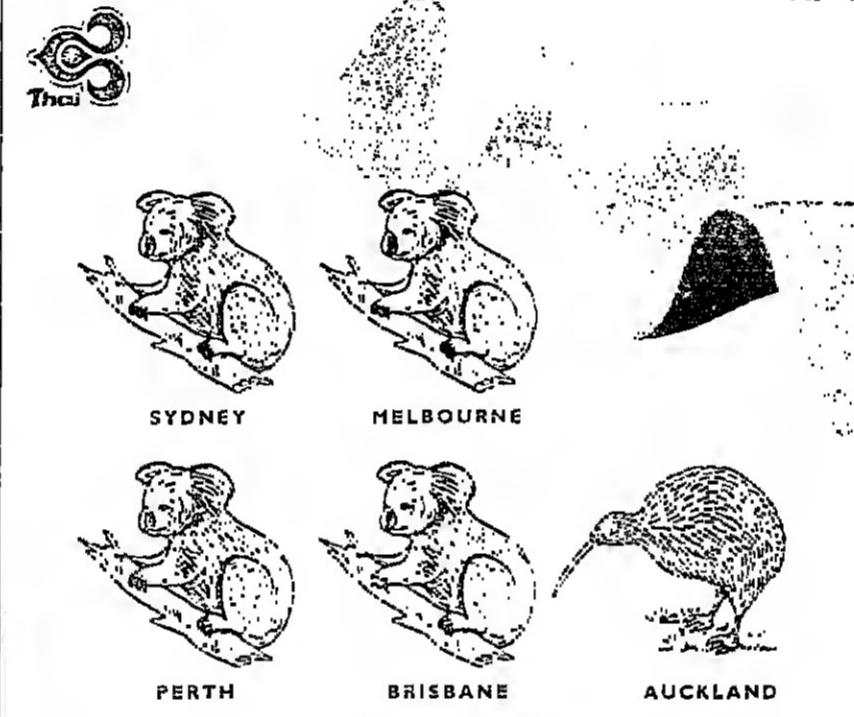
NYSE

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

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१०८
विष्णु वार्ता अनुवाद
प्राचीन भारतीय लेखन का अध्ययन
कल्पना एवं विकास
प्राचीन भारतीय लेखन का अध्ययन
कल्पना एवं विकास



*Smooth as silk is 20 flights a week
from Thailand to five cities in Australasia.*

Top
In Ja
Loss
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Top 3 Airlines In Japan Post Losses for Year

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Japan Air Lines Co. posted its third consecutive annual loss Tuesday, and its rival, All Nippon Airways Co., reported a loss, reversing a small year-earlier profit.

The stung in the airline market also caused a wider loss for Japan Air System Co., the country's third-largest carrier, in the year ended March 31.

All three airlines suffered declines in revenue because of severe price competition and weak demand for domestic and international flights amid the prolonged recession in Japan and Europe.

JAL announced a net loss of 25.36 billion yen (\$243 million), narrowed from 43.78 billion yen a year earlier. On a current basis, the loss was 26.16 billion yen, compared with 53.81 billion yen.

Japan's largest airline saw revenue fall 3 percent, to 982.3 billion yen, depressed by price competition on international flights and a further decline in business travel.

"Continued recession in the Japanese and Western European economies considerably affected the market," the company said.

JAL predicted it would have a current profit of 1 billion yen in the current financial year, or revenue of 1.01 trillion yen, helped by an improving Japanese economy in the second half of the year and continued cost-cutting.

It said its international traffic had been showing year-on-year improvement since November.

JAL said revenue fell 4 percent, to 774.8 billion yen, and it posted a net loss of 2.91 billion yen, reversing net profit of 2.42 billion yen the previous year. Its current profit

shrank 82 percent, to 2.84 billion yen from 15.87 billion yen.

"The decline in profitability resulted mainly from weak demand in Japan, which reduced passenger volume on domestic routes," the company said.

"Earnings reflected the growing price sensitivity among customers on both domestic and international routes," it added. "Profitability suffered, especially from a downturn in business travel."

ANA, which forecast continued "difficult" business conditions for the time being, said it still expected to break even this year, on revenue of 807.2 billion yen.

ANA's revenue from international passenger flights fell 3 percent, to 103.9 billion yen, but its international cargo businesses had a 3.7 percent gain, to 14 billion yen.

Japan Air System had a net loss of 10.93 billion yen, widened from 5.24 billion yen the previous year, and a current loss of 12.69 billion yen, compared with 4.82 billion yen.

Revenue slipped 0.2 percent, to 7.51 billion. (AFP, AP, Reuters)

Taiwan Officials Resign

The chairman and president of China Air Lines Ltd., Taiwan's flag carrier, have resigned over the airline's worst-ever accident, in which 264 people were killed, Reuters reported from Taipei.

Liu Teh-min, the chairman, said he had tendered his resignation to the airline's board Saturday, and the president, Yuan Hsing Yuan, had resigned to resign Tuesday.

A China Air Lines A-300-600R Airbus stalled and crashed while trying to land at Nagoya airport in Japan on April 26. Only seven people on board survived.

Shanghai Seeking a Renaissance

China Looking to City as Model of Economic Reform

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

SHANGHAI — Percy Chu's eyes glisten as he recalls Shanghai in the decades before the 1949 communist revolution, when it was "the Paris of the East," pulsating with Jazz Age energy. It was Asia's most cosmopolitan city, a hub of free-wheeling capitalism, high intrigue, bacchanalian night life and brazen crime.

Mr. Chu, 93, was a prominent banker in those days. Among his prized mementos is a 1940 newspaper clipping reporting his abduction by a gang so audacious that its extortion letters bore a return address. "I survived," Mr. Chu said. "I've survived a lot of things."

Now heady times are returning to Shanghai — and the city's old capitalists like Mr. Chu are gaining a new lease on their pre-revolutionary way of life.

After four decades of stagnation and decay under communism, Shanghai is bidding to regain the glory it once enjoyed as a center of international finance and trade. The city's rulers are wooing foreign investors and spending massive amounts on public works in an effort to build a glittering nexus of commerce to old Shanghai's ruins. They aim for the city to rival Asia's modern urban jewels, like Hong Kong and Singapore, within the next two decades.

The endeavor underscores the sense of hope and progress engendered by China's explosive growth as its economy converts from state planning to free enterprise. Given Shanghai's dreadful overcrowding and antiquated infrastructure — the majority of homes lack flush toilets — the city's aspirations are ambitious to say the least. But the atmosphere of rejuvenation has aroused the capitalistic spirit for which Shanghai used to be famous, fueling one of the most spectacular booms in China's reform era.

Members of Shanghai's old-money elite are back in clover. Mr. Chu, for example, belongs to an organization of elderly Shanghai residents who were stripped of their assets during the communist era and brutally bullied by Mao Zedong's Red Guards. The group, using money that had been repatriated by the authorities, recently helped launch a local construction company, whose shares have soared on the Shanghai stock exchange.

Chinese companies that left Shanghai after 1949 are streaming back with an eye to tapping its burgeoning markets and employing China's best-educated work force at wage levels that are rock-bottom by world standards.

Chung Shing Textile Co., whose late founder fled Shanghai for Taiwan, has formed a joint venture with the Shanghai apparel factory it had owned before the plant was nationalized by the Communists. The Sincere Co., a Hong Kong-based department store chain whose flagship store on Shanghai's Nanjing Road also was nationalized, opened a glitzy new store last year a few doors from the site of the old one.

Multinational companies from the United

After four decades of stagnation under communism, Shanghai is bidding to regain the glory it once enjoyed as a center of international finance and trade.

States, Europe and Japan also are pouring billions of dollars a year into offices, factories, bank branches, chemical plants and distribution facilities.

Shanghai's comeback is emerging as a key test of China's ability to shed its communist fetters and create a modern market economy. The city of 13 million, China's largest, encompasses nearly all of the country's most troublesome economic problems — poor transportation and distribution systems, inefficient state enterprises, poorly defined property rights and imperious bureaucracy.

The Chinese government, aware that a successful renaissance in Shanghai would send a strong signal of the country's advancement, is treating the city as an important showcase of economic reform — a major change from the 1980s, when Shanghai was held in check.

Tax laws have been changed to entice for-

ign-funded ventures, and \$17 billion worth of infrastructure projects are nearing completion, including power-generation plants, waste-water treatment facilities and two bridges over the Huangpu River. A second group of projects is under way, including a new airport, subway, ring road and container terminal.

Seldom, if ever, has so bold a venture in urban renewal been launched in a city where history echoes so clamorously.

Shanghai attained its international fame as the result of some particularly shameful excesses on the part of Western imperial powers. In the 1800s, colonists from Britain, France and the United States — including many opium traders — carved out sections of the city exempt from Chinese law, with exclusive parks and gentlemen's clubs.

Hundreds of international banks and trading houses set up shop in Shanghai. European refugees fleeing Bolshevism and Nazism flooded the city between the two world wars, as did Chinese refugees fleeing civil strife and the Japanese invasion.

While Shanghai's high society thronged to cabarets, tea dances and greyhound races, its underclass endured slave labor, opium addiction and starvation.

The Communists rid the city of its most sordid blight, and Shanghai became a bastion of ultra-leftist zealousy during Mao's reign. But now the Maoist legacy weighs heavily on the city.

Nearly 3 million Shanghai residents work for state-owned enterprises, many of them unprofitable, and the authorities dare not allow the extensive layoffs that would enhance efficiency. Foreigners complain that bureaucrats, eager to fill municipal coffers, are demanding absurdly high amounts for property leases, which is threatening to cool investors' enthusiasm.

Yet Shanghai's development goals, which once evoked widespread skepticism, are no longer the object of derision.

"Three years ago, I would have been rather reserved," said Annick de Kermadec-Bentzmann, manager of the Shanghai office of Banque Nationale de Paris. "Today, when you look at what's going on, you have to admit it's quite surprising. It's not just a fantasy."

Investor's Asia

| | | Hong Kong Hang Seng | Singapore Straits Times | Tokyo Nikkei 225 |
|------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| 1300 | | 2500 | 2100 | 2100 |
| 1200 | | 2600 | 2000 | 2000 |
| 1100 | | 2700 | 1900 | 1900 |
| 1000 | | 2800 | 1800 | 1800 |
| 900 | | 2900 | 1700 | 1700 |
| 800 | D T F M A M | 3000 D T F M A M | 1600 D T F M A M | 1500 D T F M A M |
| 700 | 1993 | 1994 | 1993 | 1994 |
| 600 | Exchange Index | Tuesday | Prov. % | le |
| 500 | | Close | Chg. % | ing |
| 400 | Hong Kong Hang Seng | Close | Chg. % | at |
| 300 | Singapore Straits Times | 2,261.67 | 2,205.89 | 1.05 |
| 200 | Sydney All Ordinaries | 2,081.80 | 2,091.80 | -0.48 |
| 100 | Tokyo Nikkei 225 | 20,473.50 | 20,358.57 | +0.65 |
| 0 | Kuala Lumpur Composite | 993.73 | 995.11 | -0.24 |
| | Bangkok SET | 1,365.67 | 1,363.61 | -0.19 |
| | Saigon Composite Stock | 328.49 | 345.84 | -0.65 |
| | Taipei Weighted Price | 5,801.56 | 5,934.50 | -0.72 |
| | Manila PSE | 3,000.77 | 2,951.80 | +2.69 |
| | Jakarta Stock Index | 501.79 | 504.97 | -0.63 |
| | New Zealand NZX 40 | 2,136.50 | 2,142.43 | -0.26 |
| | Bombay National Index | 1,628.16 | 1,620.93 | +0.45 |

Sources: Reuters, AFP

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Kyrgyzstan approved a \$270 million gold mining deal with Cameco Corp. that will allow the Canadian company to mine the eastern Kumtor deposit.
- Acer Inc., the personal computer maker, raised its net profit forecast for the year by 60 percent, to 2.4 billion Taiwan dollars (\$89 million), on strong sales at its computer-chip subsidiary and strong U.S. sales.
- Sanyo Electric Co. of Japan and Western Digital Corp. of the United States will jointly develop an integrated circuit to link computers and compact-disc drives. A sample should be available by the end of the year.
- Mitsubishi Corp. plans to issue about 200 billion yen (\$2 billion) in five-year straight bonds next month. The issue will yield 3.45 percent annually and will be priced at 99.90 yen per 100 yen value.
- Taiwan's current-account surplus for the first quarter narrowed to \$272 million, the lowest level since the third quarter of 1981, as exports slid and imports rose.
- South Korean companies wanting to invest directly overseas submitted double the amount of applications for government approval in the first four months of 1994 as in the comparable 1993 period.
- China's trade deficit reached \$1.75 billion for the first four months of the year despite government efforts to rein in imports, but the deficit was slightly narrowed from the \$1.77 billion shortfall posted in the first four months of 1993.

Reuters, Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg, AFP, AP

Suharto Adviser Named in Jakarta Fraud Case

The Associated Press

JAKARTA — Two former directors of a state-run bank acknowledged Tuesday that pressure from a senior official forced the bank to make a loan that has led to a major fraud scandal.

"Indeed, the credit proposal submitted by the defendant did not meet the bank requirements," Towi Heriyoto, a former director of Bank Pembangunan Indonesia, told the Central Jakarta District Court.

Creditors have been told that the unpaid

1991 loan has caused a loss to the state of \$48.8 million.

Also testifying Tuesday were the former directors Syahrial, Bamang Kunjoro and Adi Sugiono. Mr. Heriyoto, Mr. Syahrial, Mr. Kunjoro and another former director, Subekti Iszamuan, also face trial in the case.

Maman Suparman, formerly head of the bank's Jakarta Branch, already has gone on trial.

Mr. Heriyoto said a letter of reference from Sulomo, President Suharto's chief adviser, led the bank's board to lend \$430 million to the Golden Key Group, controlled by the Chinese tycoon Eddie Tansil.

Mr. Tansil, 40, went on trial in mid-May on charges of converting a letter of credit so he could draw on the loan without actually buying the machinery for which it was intended. He also is accused of bribing banking officials so he could divert part of the loan for personal use.

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NASDAQ

Tuesday's 4 p.m.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

AMEX
Tuesday's Cleasing

Tuesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to
the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect
late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1994

SPORTS

Mariners Drub Twins, 12-0

The Associated Press

A few more games like this by Randy Johnson and the Mariners and maybe Ken Griffey Jr. will want to stay in Seattle.

A day after Griffey criticized some of his teammates for lack of desire and claimed the team's constant losing "is killing me," the Mariners routed the Minnesota Twins, 12-0, on Monday.

Johnson pitched a two-hitter and struck out 10 for his second straight shutout. Keith Mitchell hit his first two homers of the season, doubled

started losing my wind in the eighth inning."

The Mariners had made it easy for Johnson by then.

Ric Amaral had an RBI triple, two doubles and a single. Mike Blowers also had four hits for Seattle and Edgar Martinez homered. The Mariners got 17 hits, 10 for extra bases.

Carlos Pulido began the day with a 4.93 ERA, best on the Twins' staff. But he lasted only 3 1/3 innings, allowing four runs and five hits.

Tigers 5, Orioles 3: Tony Phillips hit a tying, two-run homer off Lee Smith in the ninth inning, and Detroit wound up winning in the 11th at Camden Yards.

Smith had converted 20 of 21 save chances until Lou Whitaker led off with a walk and Phillips homered. Baltimore blew a chance to win in the bottom of the ninth as Tim Hulet struck out and Brady Anderson flew out with the bases loaded.

Mickey Teutulon homered in the Tigers' 10th and Rafael Palmeiro homered in the Orioles' 10th. In the 11th, Travis Fryman hit an RBI double of Tom Bolton and scored on a single by Chad Kreuter.

White Sox 7, Yankees 2: Surprise starter Scott Sanders pitched a scoreless eighth to win his first major league decision.

Rangers 5, Brewers 4: Jeff Frye and Manuel Lee singled home runs in the ninth inning as Texas rallied to win in Milwaukee.

Frye had three hits and drove in three runs. Lee tied the game with one-out single and Frye put the Rangers ahead with a two-out hit off Mike Fetters.

Kevin Brown gave up 11 hits in eight innings. Jay Howell retired Greg Vaughn on a fly ball with runners on second and third for his first save since 1992. Howell pitched in 54 games for Atlanta last year mostly in middle relief.

Red Sox 6, Royals 5: Damon Berryhill doubled home the winning run in the 10th inning as Boston beat visiting Kansas City.

was hit in the left thigh by a line drive from Frank Thomas, causing a five-minute delay.

Indians 10, Angels 2: Charles Nagy came within one out of a shutout, and Cleveland beat California for its 10th straight victory at Jacobs Field.

The Indians' home winning streak is the longest since a 15-game spate at Cleveland Stadium in 1965.

Nagy struck out nine and walked five. He gave up two-out RBI singles in the ninth inning to Jorge Fahregas and Gary DiSarcina.

Carlos Baerga hit a two-run homer and Wayne Kirby and Eddie Murray had two-run doubles for the Indians.

Athletics 6, Blue Jays 2: Brent Gates doubled home the tie-breaking run in the ninth inning and Oakland went on to score five times to win at the SkyDome.

Rickey Henderson was hit by a pitch from Scott Brew leading off the ninth and reliever Randy St. Claire bobbled a bunt for an error. Gates followed with his double for a 2-1 lead. Mike Aldrete had a two-run single and Geronimo Berroa and Scott Brosius had RBI singles.

Rookie Mark Acre pitched a scoreless eighth to win his first major league decision.

Rangers 5, Brewers 4: Jeff Frye and Manuel Lee singled home runs in the ninth inning as Texas rallied to win in Milwaukee.

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AL ROUNDUP

and drove in five runs as the visiting Mariners ended a three-game losing streak.

Johnson was surprised to hear Griffey's remarks.

"I don't really want to comment, but I'm kind of shocked that Junior would say that sort of thing," he said. "I look around here today and I'm proud of a lot of these guys, especially after the way they played today."

He added: "A lot of these guys work hard between the games. But maybe it's good that he said whatever he said if we start playing like this for an extended time."

Johnson won his fourth straight start. He extended his scoreless streak to 21 innings, including a four-hit, 1-0 victory Wednesday against Oakland.

"For us, it was an all-around good ballgame," Johnson said. "But for me, this one was work. I

had converted 20 of 21 save chances until Lou Whitaker led off with a walk and Phillips homered. Baltimore blew a chance to win in the bottom of the ninth as Tim Hulet struck out and Brady Anderson flew out with the bases loaded.

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Indians 10, Angels 2: Charles Nagy came within one out of a shutout, and Cleveland beat California for its 10th straight victory at Jacobs Field.

The Indians' home winning streak is the longest since a 15-game spate at Cleveland Stadium in 1965.

Nagy struck out nine and walked five. He gave up two-out RBI singles in the ninth inning to Jorge Fahregas and Gary DiSarcina.

Carlos Baerga hit a two-run homer and Wayne Kirby and Eddie Murray had two-run doubles for the Indians.

Athletics 6, Blue Jays 2: Brent Gates doubled home the tie-breaking run in the ninth inning and Oakland went on to score five times to win at the SkyDome.

Rickey Henderson was hit by a pitch from Scott Brew leading off the ninth and reliever Randy St. Claire bobbled a bunt for an error. Gates followed with his double for a 2-1 lead. Mike Aldrete had a two-run single and Geronimo Berroa and Scott Brosius had RBI singles.

Rookie Mark Acre pitched a scoreless eighth to win his first major league decision.

Rangers 5, Brewers 4: Jeff Frye and Manuel Lee singled home runs in the ninth inning as Texas rallied to win in Milwaukee.

Frye had three hits and drove in three runs. Lee tied the game with one-out single and Frye put the Rangers ahead with a two-out hit off Mike Fetters.

Kevin Brown gave up 11 hits in eight innings. Jay Howell retired Greg Vaughn on a fly ball with runners on second and third for his first save since 1992. Howell pitched in 54 games for Atlanta last year mostly in middle relief.

Red Sox 6, Royals 5: Damon Berryhill doubled home the winning run in the 10th inning as Boston beat visiting Kansas City.

NL ROUNDUP

Before the game it was Deion said this, Deion is wearing that. Once play get under way, though, it was Kevin Mitchell. All Kevin Mitchell.

Mitchell homered twice Monday night to help Jose Rijo get his 100th career victory as Cincinnati defeated the Montreal Expos, 7-3, in the debut of Deion Sanders with the Reds.

Sanders, traded to the Reds on Sunday in a deal that sent Roberto Kelly to Atlanta, arrived

held Philadelphia hitless for 7 1/3 innings and won his career-best fourth straight start.

Banks blanked the Phillies until Kirk Batiste grounded a single to left with one down in the eighth. Banks allowed only that hit and struck out six in eight innings. He was hit in back of the hip by a pitch from reliever Bob Wells in the sixth, and left the game after the eighth with tightness in his back.

Randy Myers completed the combined one-hitter, pitching the ninth for his 12th save.

Astros 4, Marlins 3: In Houston, Craig Biggio drove in two runs — including the game-winner with a two-out single in the ninth.

Chris Donnels led off the ninth with a single of Rob Nen and took second on a sacrifice by Scott Sizemore. After Sizemore walked and James Mouton struck out, Steve Finley drew a walk to load the bases for Biggio.

Tom Edens pitched two perfect innings to give the Astros their ninth victory in 12 games. Florida has lost eight of 10.

Rockies 12, Mets 2: In New York, Andres Galarraga hit his second grand slam of the season to pace the Rockies.

Colorado loaded the bases with no outs in the sixth against Mauro Gomez and Galarraga homered off Mike Maddux for his fifth career slam to make it 6-1.

Kevin Ritz, in his second start of the season after almost two years of inactivity following reconstructive surgery on his right elbow, was the winner.

Cubs 3, Phamers 0: In Chicago, Willie Banks

PEANUTS

at Riverfront Stadium wearing his usual assortment of jewelry and announced during a pre-game press conference that he was ready to show Cincinnati fans his talents.

"I'm ecstatic to be a Red," he said, with owner Marge Schott at his side. Sanders singled in four trips. He received the game's loudest ovation when introduced.

The night, however, belonged to Mitchell.

He hit a two-run homer off Ken Hill to rally the Reds in the fourth, and the other Sanders — Reggie — homered two pitches later to tie it at 3. Mitchell hit a solo homer, his 14th in the seventh.

Rijo escaped threat after threat to get No. 100 on his fourth attempt. He gave up six hits, walked four and hit a batter in six innings, but forced the Expos to strand nine runners, six of them in scoring position.

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SPORTS



World No. 1 Pete Sampras of the United States saw his dream of winning a fourth-straight Grand Slam title bite the dust on Tuesday.

Canucks Looking for Victory . . . And a Little Recognition

By Dave Sell
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The New York Rangers begin the final phase of their quest for a Stanley Cup on Tuesday night at Madison Square Garden. An opponent? Well, yes, as a matter of fact, there is one. They're here somewhere. Oh, of course, it's the Vancouver Canucks.

The Canucks have one of the best hockey players in right wing Pavel Bure. But they have gone largely unnoticed in the National Hockey League playoffs, which seemingly have been dominated by thoughts of 1940, the year the Rangers last won a Cup.

Games 1 and 2 will be played here before the best-of-seven series shifts to Vancouver for Games 3 and 4. By then, the Canucks and Bure, the 60-goal scorer, may have made a bigger impression.

Bure was injured and sat in the upper press box at the Garden during the Canucks' four visits here during the regular season. That area is surrounded by some of the Garden's most vocal fans. They verbally — and nearly physically — assaulted the New Jersey general manager, Lou Lamoriello, during the Eastern Conference final series.

The Rangers, having played the Islanders, Capitals and Devils in the first three rounds, have spent only six nights in hotels and had two one-hour plane flights. The Canucks played in Calgary, Dallas and Toronto, so — though they've had a week's rest since eliminating the Maple Leafs — they are the much more frequent fliers. That distance may be a factor.

But that distance also enters the psyche. Folks in Vancouver think they are sometimes ignored or unappreciated by people in the East. And by that they mean eastern Canada, so that feeling could intensify south of the border.

"All the focus seems to be on our," said Canucks left wing Greg Adams, who scored in overtime of Game 5 against Toronto to clinch the Western Conference title for the Canucks. Adams, Bure and captain Trevor Linden form the Canucks' most potent line. "Unless you turn on your

own news, the focus is always on the Eastern things. Westerners resent that a little bit."

The quickest way to gain recognition will be to beat the Rangers, who haven't played in the finals since 1979.

Pat Quinn, Vancouver's coach, general manager and president, did not know what frame of mind his team would hit.

"We're not a real experienced team in this situation and I know the guys are pretty tight," Quinn said at a Garden news conference. "We've tried to loosen them up. They will have to deal with the Stanley Cup finals for the first time. It's a new experience for most of them. And it is a Stanley Cup final in a city that's so hungry that they are going to try to will their team to the Stanley Cup."

Collectively, the Rangers' players have 28 Stanley Cup rings. The Canucks have four.

The Canucks changed a lot during the season. Pat Neveil's free agency hung over them until he signed with St. Louis on March 3. Then there was a week of wondering who they would get as compensation. Once an arbitrator decided it was Craig Janney, they had another two weeks of uncertainty because Janney refused to report. They tried to trade him to several teams before trading him back to St. Louis for center Nathan Lafayette and defenceman Jeff Brown and Brett Hedin.

The changes came together at the very last minute. Down 3-1 to Calgary in the first round, Quinn put Linden back at center. Bure started scoring some of his NHL-high 13 playoff goals and goatee Kirk McLean became nearly unbeatable (11-2 since then).

It has been a wild ride for a team that did well in the previous two regular seasons, stumbled in those playoffs and then finished a mere seventh in the Western Conference this season.

"You might call it a roll, but I look back two years," Quinn said. "We made a breakthrough mentally in the Calgary series. We beat the fear of failure. We were considered failures for not advancing the past two years when we had in excess of 100 points. That is sometimes a hard barrier for any athlete to break through."

SIDELINES

Krzyzewski Decides to Stay at Duke

DURHAM, North Carolina (AP) — Mike Krzyzewski, who coached Duke to two national basketball titles, announced on Tuesday that he would remain at Duke and was not leaving to coach in the National Basketball Association.

Krzyzewski said at a news conference here that he was happy at Duke and liked Durham. Last week, he confirmed that he was exploring other job offers. In his remarks Tuesday, he declined to identify which teams he had been talking with, and said that his most recent conversations with NBA executives had been about possible draft choices from Duke.

"It was really a very easy decision," he said. "I am not in a career crisis." Krzyzewski got the Blue Devils into the NCAA Final Four seven times in nine years.

Did Anyone Check for Magnets?

The Associated Press

COLUMBUS, Nebraska — Holes-in-one are rare even for a golf course. How about five people in a four-day span on the same course?

That's what happened Memorial Day weekend at the Elks Country Club — including three sets on Monday. All five people are from Columbus. "It's incredible," club pro Skip Tredway said. "We've never seen anything like it." There were witnesses to each shot, Tredway said.

It started with Jeff Peetz on Friday at No. 8, covering 153 yards with an 8-iron. On Sunday, Cardi Baland aced the same hole, going 106 yards with a 7-iron. Charlotte Lambert, Bill Means and Dick Gdowski all made their holes-in-one on Monday. Lambert aced No. 4, 130 yards with a 5-iron and Means connected on the same hole, going 142 yards with an 8-iron. Gdowski aced No. 17 from 178 yards with a 1-wood.

Olympique Marseille Shapes Rescue

PARIS (AP) — The Olympique Marseille soccer club presented a financial rescue package to the French league here Tuesday.

The club's financial director, Alain Laroche, told the league's financial watchdog, the DNGC, that a Canadian mining company was ready to put 70 million francs (\$12 million) on the table and a further 200 million francs next season. Laroche would not name the backers and dismissed claims the club was on the verge of financial collapse.

Last week, a Marseille commercial court ordered an investigation of the club's accounts after an audit revealed debts of 404 million francs; the club had claimed its net deficit was 67 million francs.

For the Record

Massimo Cellino, president of Italian first-division soccer club Cagliari, has surrendered to the police after an arrest warrant was issued by a judge investigating a suspected fraud on grain exports and imports. (AP)

Djamolidine Abdoujaparov of Uzbekistan won the 115-kilometer 10th stage of the Giro d'Italia bicycle race at Marostica, Italy. (Reuters)

Michael Irvin, wide receiver for the Dallas Cowboys, underwent surgery after he partly dislocated his left shoulder last week. The operation went well and he was expected to play in the opener against Pittsburgh on Sept. 4, Cowboys trainer Kevin O'Neill said. (AP)

The Argentine Grand Prix, which already had been delayed and rescheduled for October to give its organizers time to carry out renovations, has now been canceled, its promoters said in Buenos Aires. (AP)

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

| AMERICAN LEAGUE | | East Division | | Central Division | | West Division | | NATIONAL LEAGUE | |
|-------------------------|-----|---------------|------|------------------|----|---------------|----|-----------------|----|
| W | L | Pct. | G% | W | L | Pct. | G% | W | L |
| New York | 32 | 12 | .741 | — | — | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Baltimore | 27 | 20 | .574 | — | — | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Toronto | 34 | 24 | .590 | — | — | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Detroit | 22 | 22 | .488 | 10 | 10 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Chicago | 22 | 24 | .477 | 11 | 11 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Cleveland | 21 | 21 | .500 | 3 | 3 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Kansas City | 24 | 24 | .500 | 11 | 11 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Minnesota | 22 | 24 | .477 | 11 | 11 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Milwaukee | 20 | 24 | .438 | 11 | 11 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Central Division | | | | | | | | | |
| Texas | 22 | 24 | .488 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Seattle | 22 | 24 | .482 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Oakland | 21 | 24 | .459 | 9 | 9 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| West Division | | | | | | | | | |
| Colorado | 100 | 99 | .500 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Atlanta | 100 | 99 | .500 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Philadelphia | 100 | 99 | .500 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| NATIONAL LEAGUE | | | | | | | | | |
| East Division | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Atlanta | 100 | 99 | .500 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| St. Louis | 100 | 99 | .500 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Chicago | 100 | 99 | .500 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Montreal | 100 | 99 | .500 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Philadelphia | 100 | 99 | .500 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Central Division | | | | | | | | | |
| San Francisco | 100 | 99 | .500 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Colorado | 100 | 99 | .500 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Los Angeles | 100 | 99 | .500 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| West Division | | | | | | | | | |
| Seattle | 100 | 99 | .500 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| San Diego | 100 | 99 | .500 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Los Angeles | 100 | 99 | .500 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| NATIONAL LEAGUE | | | | | | | | | |
| East Division | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Atlanta | 100 | 99 | .500 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| St. Louis | 100 | 99 | .500 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Chicago | 100 | 99 | .500 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Montreal | 100 | 99 | .500 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
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| West Division | | | | | | | | | |
| Seattle | 100 | 99 | .500 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| San Diego | 100 | 99 | .500 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Los Angeles | 100 | 99 | .500 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| NATIONAL LEAGUE | | | | | | | | | |
| East Division | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Atlanta | 100 | 99 | .500 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| St. Louis | 100 | 99 | .500 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Chicago | 100 | 99 | .500 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Montreal | 100 | 99 | .500 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 11 | 11 |
| Philadelphia | 100 | | | | | | | | |

Tutu's Valiant Struggle Against False Modesty

Archbishop Desmond Tutu, holder of the Nobel Peace Prize for his struggle against apartheid, told about a speech he once gave to 2,000 Australians: "Well, the trouble with us is that we don't celebrate who we are," and I said, "How about giving ourselves a very, very warm hand." And they did a hundredfold of an applause." Tutu said in Los Angeles: "Then I said, 'Well, how about giving God a standing ovation,' and they nearly took the roof off," he said. "And, without thinking, at the end of it, I said, 'Thank you.'"

Brigitte Bardot, the actress and animal rights campaigner, has appealed to President Hosni Mubarak to have Egypt's pugs sterilized and revive the respect for animals that, according to Bardot, obtained in the time of the pharaohs, when cats and baboons were venerated.

If the names Michael Zaslow, Webb Wiley, Patrick Maddox, Melissa Reeves, Eric Braeden and Joanne Cooper don't mean anything to you, you almost certainly don't waste your time watching soap operas. But lots of Americans do, and just for them Mackinaw City, Michigan, is holding a Soap Opera Fan Fair. Organizers say several thousand tickets have been sold. (Incidentally, the listed actors star on "The Guiding Light," "All My Children," "Days of Our Lives," and "The Young and the Restless.")

The actress Teri Garr body denounces that she has multiple sclerosis. And she blames the "hairdresser mafia" for the rumors. Her big mistake, she says, was confiding in the fellow coiffing her that she had a little numbness in her back. Diagnosis: disk trouble that exercise alleviates.

Penny Marshall, 50, the director and former "Laverne and Shirley" star, was taken to a Long Island, New York, hospital because of chest pains after playing tennis. She's fine, doctors say.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Pages 6 & 15

OBSERVER

Law's Sticky Tentacles

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Lawyers are on the radio. It is a talk show. The talk is about Paula Corbin Jones suing President Bill Clinton. It is not the first time I have heard lawyers on talk shows lately talk about this suit. Lawyers love it.

Is it because the suit makes our legal system look so preposterous?

Yes, preposterous, like the hippopotamus, to which — or whom — depending on your animal-rights position — we owe the word "preposterous." You can find it in Aristotle. "Preposterous, the hippopotamus," he said, though in Greek of course.)

Lexicographers say we would all have "preposterous" but for the hippopotamus, but listening to these talk-radio lawyers tempts me to say, "Fie on lexicographers." The lawyers talking about Jones's suit persuade me that, even if the hippopotamus had never been born, the word "preposterous" would have sprung up shortly after the American legal system produced its first wrinkle.

I mean, now, really, listen to this: Defending yourself in this system is so expensive that even the president of the United States cannot afford it.

All right, I'm no social-equality fanatic. If you want a quality lawyer you ought to be ready to pay quality price, and the president makes only \$200,000 per annum. This is peanuts, but only compared with the income of run-of-the-mill second basemen, investment bankers, rock stars, best-selling novelists, entertainers and lawyers.

In other words, we have a legal system affordable only to mediocre baseball players and professional people of comparably extravagant rewards: mediocrities.

All this talk-show talk about cutting special deals to excuse the president from the preposterousness of a legal system that everybody else must endure implicitly acknowledges that the system is, in fact, preposterous.

After health-care reform, we might move on to court reform. In a civilized system a two-day trial of Jones's suit, held two weeks after it was brought, would settle the matter one way or the other. Lawyers' fees of \$75 an hour should be about right.

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A year later she quit the conservatory and embarked on

her career with no teacher in the wings. But no teacher did

not mean no guidance. Grimaud attracted the interest of

several older performers, chiefly Daniel Barenboim, Mar-

tin Argerich and Gidon Kremer. They offered engage-

ments, provided support and, above all, made her feel that

she sometimes cranky independence was not utterly nits.

"I had these strange ideas," she said. "People looked at

me like I was an extraterrestrial."

Like so many pianists of her generation, she adds:

Glen Gould was her idol, although she concedes that her

playing little resembles his. She admires his structural

rigor and rhythmic incisiveness, insisting that she uses no

pedal except in actual performance. She considers Gould

a soul mate in part because of the way his recordings easily

convey things she has already done on her own, she said.

She discovered to her delight that Gould corrected the

same "wrong" note in Brahms's Opus 118 that she did.

And like him, she often breaks chords by playing one hand

slightly before the other — unusually, the right hand first.

From the beginning, Grimaud resisted not only the

French system and French repertoire but also any suggestion

that as a woman, she was physically or temperamentally unsuited for the music she wanted to play. "At the

conservatory, I was always told that Chopin was my

thing," she said. "Maybe I was not ready, physically, to

play Brahms, but I haven't changed that much since.

"People always say to me now that I play like a man,"

she added. "I never felt feminine at all. When I was a girl,

people would give me dolls, and I would throw them

across the room. It's true I don't have short hair, but I

don't do anything to it, and I don't own a skirt or dress,

and I never wear makeup or jewelry. I'm not gay, but I

always thought I should have been a man."

She has performed her share of chamber music, includ-

ing four sprints at Kremer's Lockenhau Festival in Aus-

tralia. Grimaud is building her repertory slowly, accepting

only about 50 dates a year. "My career has evolved very

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